

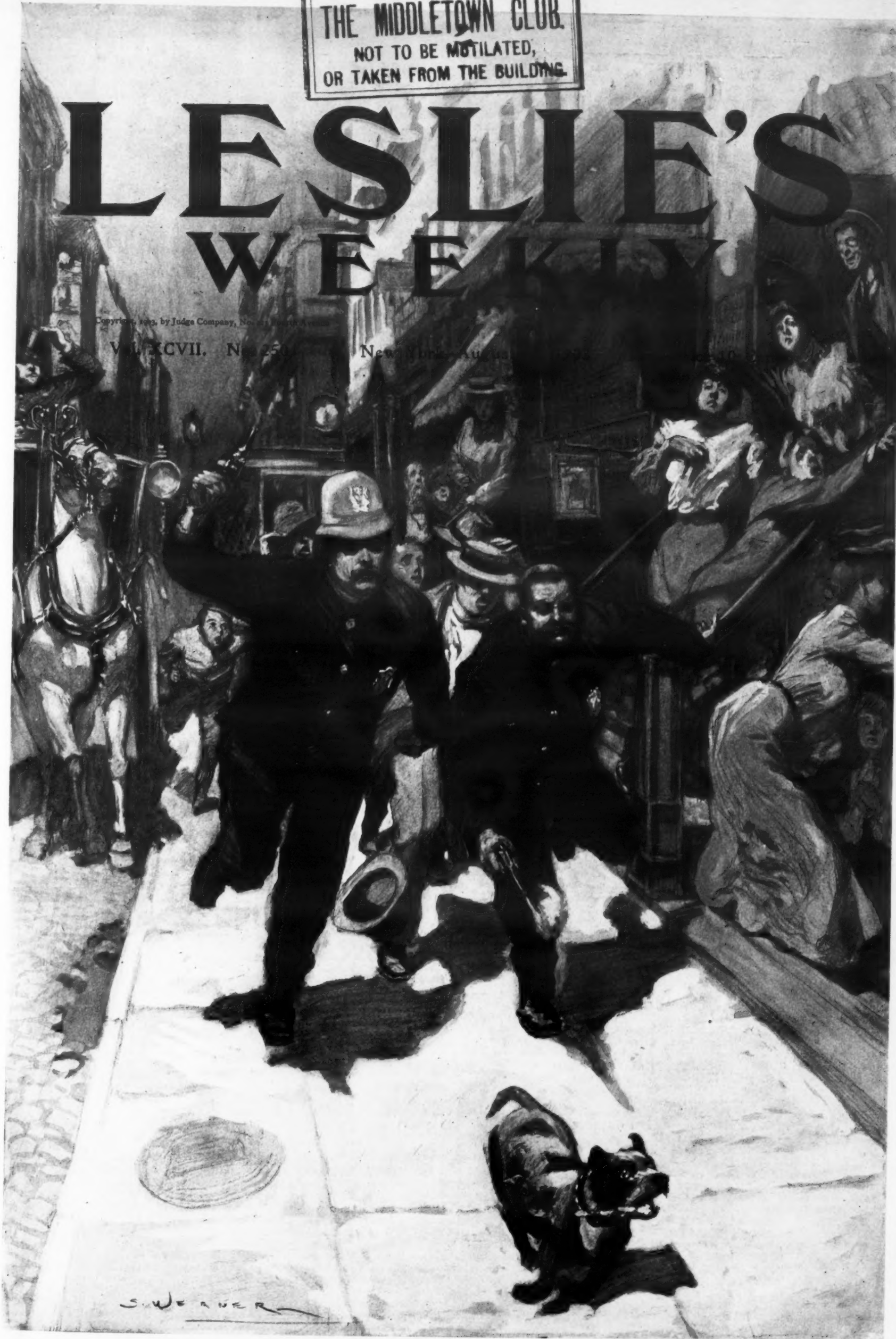
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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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New York, August 10, 1923



"MAD DOG!"—EXCITING INCIDENT OF DOG DAYS IN NEW YORK.

Drawn by S. Werner.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XXVII. No. 2501

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
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Thursday, August 13, 1903

A Lawless Age.

THE SPREAD of the lynching mania into every part of our land is only one phase of an alarming spirit of lawlessness that has many manifestations. Some of the elements of this spirit are selfishness, irreverence, disloyalty, brutality, and cruelty. The only radical and complete cure for it is the eradication of these traits of character. This is a work of education, civilization, and Christianization that in the nature of things must be gradual; but the progress of this work will be accelerated by the recognition of the fact that the same elements are present in the cynical lawlessness of great corporations as in the reckless murder by the mob, and that the bribery of Legislatures, the corrupt government of municipalities, the delays of justice in the courts, the supineness and cowardice of officials to whom the active execution of the laws is committed, all involve elements essentially identical.

While lawmakers are corrupt, and criminals are tardily brought to punishment, and the mayors of cities and Governors of States are time-servers, lawlessness will become more and more rampant, violent, and uncontrollable. In too many of our States, and in most of our cities, there must be more political purity before there can come any great diminution of lawlessness. Laws must be honestly made and fearlessly and vigorously administered, or society will be destroyed by the spirit of anarchy. We cannot sow the wind without reaping the whirlwind. We need more judges like Judge Jones, of Alabama, and more Governors like Governor Durbin, of Indiana.

Lawlessness breeds lawlessness. Lynching does not lessen even the most revolting of crimes; it doubtless tends to increase it, for it tends to the destruction of all restraint. When society is disorganized, the most brutal criminality excuses itself. Murder by a mob is certainly no remedy for murder by an individual. No limits can be set to the measure of demoralization wrought by a single instance of mob violence. No matter how great the provocation, the leaders of a mob are the enemies of society, and the leaders of a lynching mob are murderers. The best of causes can only be injured by any lawless violence on the part of its followers.

The most dangerous enemies of labor unions are such misguided members and followers as introduce violence into strikes and intimidate and persecute non-unionists under the odious designation of "scabs." Neither capital nor labor can afford to be lawless. Any outbreak of lawlessness should be promptly and thoroughly mastered by the authorities, and good people of all classes should back them up by sane, strong, and united public sentiment. However common lawlessness has come to be, no matter how many plausible excuses for it may be urged, any mob manifestation of it must be ruthlessly suppressed in the interest of everything that is good.

Lawlessness cannot be cured without the adequate assertion and manifestation of the supremacy of law. The sheriff, policeman, or soldier who dies defending the supremacy of law is also the heroic martyr of liberty, for without law there can be no liberty. Lawlessness is not sectional. Most communities are law-abiding, but the elements of violence are present in the most conservative of them. Some of the most shocking of the recent manifestations of lawlessness have been in intelligent and hitherto respectable communities, and their moral insanity has not been confined to the idle, ignorant, vicious, or dangerous classes of the population. The complicity of prominent people is the most shameful part of the mob violence at Wilmington and Evansville. The growth of a furious mob is like the spread of a great conflagration. To resist it needs moral principle and sometimes heroic courage.

Juries as well as judges and sheriffs must be faithful to the majesty and supremacy of the law, or lawlessness will increase; and juries reflect the public sentiment of the community. Everywhere education in reverence for law is urgently needed.

Better Late Than Never.

THAT DISTINGUISHED advocate of free labor and free men, Mr. D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, discovers that the time has come for employers to organize to protect themselves from adverse legislation. Mr. Parry, in his eloquent remarks before the members of the Furniture Association of America, in New York, recently, said: "The average politician knows that the labor leader is wrong, that he stands for a political economy which would be more disastrous to the laboring man than it would be to the man of wealth, and merely sides in with the agitator because he fears the latter's control of votes that he needs. There is no safe dependence to be placed in the action of legislators whose political life is dependent to some degree upon the labor votes. Even the Constitution of the country does not appear to be a sufficient bulwark for our liberties, and while the majority of the judiciary is in the main standing firm, our judges are being subjected to such vicious attacks that even they may yield. Therefore the logical and vital necessity of a counter organization to that of organized labor, for the purpose of correcting public thought, giving moral support to public men who want to do what they know to be right, without endangering their political life, for the defending of the Constitution, and for the advancement of the industrial welfare and consequently the happiness of the whole people." This declaration of independence appears to have startled some of Mr. Parry's hearers, but, after all, there was nothing new in it. Everybody familiar with the legislation of New York and other great States knows that political labor leaders make it a rule to be conspicuous at every session of the Legislature. They are in receipt of fat salaries, and make a pretense of earning them by demanding the passage of the most drastic labor laws. Political leaders of both parties, finding no representatives of the employers on hand to oppose the demands of labor leaders, and fearing the influence of the latter at the polls, readily concede whatever may be asked. Some of the most ridiculous legislation enacted in this State has thus been placed upon the statute books, largely through the votes of experienced legislators, who trusted to the courts to declare the laws unconstitutional. Mr. Parry's call to the employers to get together in self-defense comes pretty late, but we trust not too late.

Redeeming a Great City.

IT IS a fair question to ask, "What has fusion done for New York City?" Promises were made before the election of the fusion ticket, with Mayor Low at its head, that certain things would be done for our over-burdened taxpayers. As the administration is approaching its close, at the end of two years, let us see what it has done and is doing. That it has been a busy and a business man's administration must be conceded by all. The city is cleaner in its physical aspects than it was during the Tammany régime, and its moral tone has been decidedly improved. These are important; but let us get at a few concrete facts.

Comptroller Grout, who has been such an important factor in Mayor Low's administration, recently mentioned a few of the achievements of the fusion government. The most noticeable of these we may briefly refer to because they signalize the end of some of the most notorious "grafts" of Tammany Hall. Mr. Grout says that for the Pennsylvania tunnel, the two Jersey City trolley tunnels, the New York Central improvements, and trolley franchises in the Bronx, covering seventy-five miles of single track, the city has arranged to receive more than a quarter of a million dollars a year in return for the franchises granted. This is sixty per cent. of the sum the city is receiving from grants heretofore made, covering a thousand miles of track! By the adoption of a practical system in the assessment department, inequalities which enabled Tammany to favor its friends and annoy its enemies, and which enriched a number of Tammany grafters, have been made impossible. By the construction of the city's own buildings for police stations, fire-houses, and offices, Mr. Grout expects to put an end to Tammany's extravagant expenditure of \$850,000 a year for rents. At the same time this will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the city's employés.

Here are a few specific statements of what fusion has wrought for New York City. It is only the beginning of a most wholesome and, we hope, most popular story.

More Work for Roosevelt.

IT WOULD not be surprising if the bookbinders' union in Washington might find that it had overreached itself in attempting to run the government printing-office. Assistant Foreman Miller, who was "bounced" from the union, mainly because he was said to be a hard taskmaster, is back at work, and the bookbinders who threatened to strike have concluded to stay and run no risks of losing their comfortable berths in the government printing-office, which are much coveted and which are considered among the softest jobs at the national capital. Mr. Miller evidently is something of a fighter himself. Perhaps this is what has commended him particularly to President Roosevelt. He declares that the bookbinders' union runs the government printing-shop, keeps down its output, ties the hands of the foreman, and makes economies impossible. All this is not news

to those who have been familiar with the management of the government printing-office. For years it has been the favorite dumping ground of Congressmen for constituents out of a job. While every modern printing establishment in the country is utilizing type-setting machines, the government still sticks to the costly hand method of composition, because the authorities have not had the courage to put in machines and drop three-quarters of the working force. Hand-presses are used instead of steam-presses in some instances, and the entire government printing-office is run, not for business, but for politics, and, of course, at the expense of taxpayers. It will be a matter of congratulation if the recent action of the bookbinders' union should lead to the thorough reorganization of the office on a business basis, with a business man and not a politician at its head. This is the sort of work that the people have cut out for their chief executive. Who can do it better than Theodore Roosevelt?

The Plain Truth.

IT WAS sixty years ago that England abolished flogging at sea; it has long been abolished in our army and navy; and now the Czar of Russia has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times, namely, castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine tails, chaining to the car, and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. Castigation with the cat-o'-nine tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death, and was one of the harshest forms of the death penalty, being death by torture. The abolition of the cudgel and of the "cat" does not, however, mean the prohibition of corporal punishment altogether. The revised statute of June 15th prescribes chastisement with birch rods up to one hundred blows. Barbaric punishment can be inflicted by birch rods, if not as severely as by "cat" or cudgel. The better way would be to abolish punishment by flagellation altogether.

AN OPPONENT of the rural delivery service has appeared. He is a Congressman, residing in Maryland, and he says that in his district rural delivery is not in favor because "the men want to go to the post-office so they can see their neighbors and have a little visit." But that is not the chief reason why the bucolic representative is not fond of the latest progressive movement in the Post-office Department. The gist of his argument against the scheme is that it gives jobs to mail carriers under civil service rules and relieves them from their special obligation to their Congressman. "Therefore," says this gentleman, "rural free delivery never struck me as a good political proposition." He would revenge himself for the ingratitude displayed by rural free delivery carriers, which he characterizes as "amazing," by enacting a law "making it possible to remove carriers who spend half of their time in denouncing their Congressman." It need not be added that the name of this free and outspoken opponent of the rural delivery service and of civil service reform is Mudd. That's what it ought to be.

WHILE THE lynching mania is rapidly spreading through the Northern States, there are wholesome signs that its powers are diminishing in the South. A friend sends us a copy of the Dallas News, containing a long account telegraphed from Sherman, Tex., of a horrible assault on a little girl by a negro, and of the latter's prompt capture and confession. It is a mistake to believe that the only penalty for such an outrage by a negro in the South is lynching, for the article sent us tells of the secrecy with which the arrest of the negro was conducted by the authorities, of his prompt incarceration, indictment, and trial. By this time, no doubt, he has been executed, and justice has once more vindicated itself. If those who are inclined to apologize for lynchings in the North and South would stop to think that one outrage cannot atone for another, and that every crime is a violation of the law and if unpunished is a reflection on our courts of justice, lynchings would become as abhorrent as murder in any other form. To justify a lynching is to question the integrity and efficiency of our courts. Let us leave that for anarchists and lunatics.

THAT SOLDIER of fortune and protégé of Tammany Hall in Dick Croker's palmiest days, Bourke Cockran, is reported to have said that "if Grover Cleveland is nominated for President he will be elected." We refer to this statement not so much because it is a matter of consequence what Mr. Cockran may think or say in the matter, for since his gymnastic career in politics he carries no weight and has no more influence than the average voter; we refer to it only to recall an incident at a time when Mr. Cockran was somebody in the political world. That was when, as spokesman for Tammany Hall at the Chicago Democratic national convention, he denounced Grover Cleveland in unmeasured terms, and declared that the latter's nomination would surely cost the Democracy the electoral vote of New York State. Cockran frothed at the mouth while he was making this rabid anti-Cleveland speech at midnight during a violent thunderstorm, the heavy rain meanwhile dripping down upon his patient audience. The effect of Cockran's speech was revealed by the fact that Mr. Cleveland's nomination for the presidency immediately followed, and the decisive factor in his subsequent election was the vote of New York State. Perhaps this accounts for the political somersault of the returned Emerald Islander.

People Talked About

THE RECENT election of Rabbi Kaufman Kohler, formerly of the Temple Beth-El of New York, to the presidency of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati derives not a little significance from the fact that Dr. Kohler is considered one of the ablest and strongest exponents of advanced Judaism at the present time. As he has been the rabbi of one of the largest Jewish congregations in the metropolis, and is now the head of a leading Hebrew institution of learning, it is certain that the views he entertains are indorsed by a large and influential section of his fellow-religionists. Some idea of what these views are may be judged from a brief extract from an



RABBI KAUFMAN KOHLER.
A leader of the progressive wing of modern Judaism.

article on the relations between Christianity and Judaism contributed by Dr. Kohler to the newly published volume of the "Jewish Encyclopædia." In this article the writer declares that the Messianic promises of the Hebrew Scriptures have not been fulfilled, but that "the Messiahship of Jesus having once become an axiomatic truth to the 'believers,' as they call themselves, his whole life was reconstructed and woven together out of Messianic passages of the Scriptures." In writing of the causes that are responsible for the place won by Christianity in the world, Dr. Kohler says they are chiefly two: the first being "the great personality of Jesus, which had so impressed itself upon the simple people of Galilee as to become a living power to them even after his death; and secondly, the transcendentalism, or other-worldliness, in which those penance-doing, saintly men and women of the common classes, in their longing for godlikeness, lived!"

IT MIGHT BE said with truth that a man possessed of the vast wealth of Mr. Carnegie can afford to take cheerful views of life, but this circumstance is hardly enough to account for the strong and healthy optimism that pervades the public addresses of the famous steel king. In a recent interview in London Mr. Carnegie expressed the opinion that "the world is growing better all the time;" that "it will grow better slowly but surely until the human race has attained a pitch of development of which we cannot even dream," and that "human society contains within itself the remedy for all its diseases." The formation of trusts and combinations he regards as the natural and inevitable outcome of our economic conditions. Their evils, he thinks, seem greater at a distance than close at hand; "but depend upon it," he declares, "society contains within its bosom the resources capable of curing every malady that can affect the body politic." This is not only optimistic, but is good sense and sound philosophy as well.

THE LARGEST war-cloud now visible is that hanging over Morocco, on the North African coast. Things have been going from bad to worse in that country for the past six months, and at the writing of this paragraph the indications are that this Barbary State is entering upon a war that may involve the interests of several European nations. All the elements are present in Morocco for a fierce, bloody, and prolonged conflict. If the Pretender who has started the present trouble in Morocco wins, he will win as the representative of the fanatical anti-Christian and anti-European feeling which has always been so strong in Morocco. What has given him his power, and what has weakened the hold of the reigning dynasty, is the belief that the present Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has fallen under the influence of the hated infidel. Victory for the Pretender would mean the seating on the Shereefian throne of a Sultan who embodies the



ABDUL AZIZ,
Sultan of Morocco, who is threatened with dethronement as the result of civil war.

for the Pretender would mean the seating on the Shereefian throne of a Sultan who embodies the

fiercest form of Mohammedan fanaticism—a Sultan who, if not actually pledged to a holy war, is at any rate one to whom the Moors look to vindicate the sacred rights of Islam in North Africa against the forces of Europe. But if such a situation should arise almost all the great Powers of Europe would become involved. France, whose African empire borders upon Morocco; Great Britain, who is vitally interested in anything which threatens to diminish the importance of Gibraltar; Spain, by reason of her position at Ceuta, and most other European Powers, for one reason or another, might be embroiled in war over the division of the Moroccan pelt.

THE LONDON *Express* rehearses some good stories and witty sayings of the late Max O'Rell. One of the stories runs: Donald feels the approach of death. The minister of his village is at his bedside, preparing him by pious exhortations for the great journey. "Have you anything on your mind, Donald? Is there any question you would like to ask me?" And the minister bent down to listen to the dying man's reply. "Na, meenister, I'm na afeard. . . . I wad like to ken whether there'll be whiskey in heaven?" Upon his spiritual counselor remonstrating with him upon such a thought at such a moment, he hastened to add, with a knowing look: "Oh! it's not that I mind, meenister; I only thought I'd like to see it on the table!"

THE SOCIAL chronicles of the English court at the present time make mention of no two people more frequently than of Lady de Grey and her daughter, Lady Juliet Lowther, both of whom are very attractive and highly popular. Lady de Grey is a sister of Lord



TWO CHARMING ENGLISH LADIES,
Lady de Grey and her daughter, Lady Juliet Lowther.

Pembroke. She has been twice married: first to Lord Lonsdale, who died in 1882; and she is now the wife of Earl de Grey, the son and heir of the Marquis of Ripon. Both the earl and Lady de Grey are lovers of good music, and have devoted themselves to the promotion of that art in London and in their home at Coombe Court, Kingston Hill. Lady Juliet is a daughter of Lady de Grey by her first husband, and this year she comes of age. She inherits her mother's remarkable type of beauty, and shares to the full in all her interests, both music and other forms of art. The magnificent collection of Dresden china which Lord de Grey has at Coombe Court is the special delight of his step-daughter.

THE CZAR owes the return of a rare and precious violin, a genuine Stradivarius, which was stolen lately, to the shrewdness of an American, Mr. Partello, a United States Treasury agent at Berlin. The violin was specially prized by the Czar, because his father, Alexander III., used to play upon it; and when the instrument was missed from the museum at St. Petersburg he ordered that no expense should be spared in tracing the thief and securing the violin. After the search had been nearly given up in despair Mr. Partello, himself a collector of old violins and owner of four "Strads," learned of the matter through the Russian consul in Berlin. A word dropped by a person interested in violins enabled Mr. Partello to trace the fiddle to the south of France, where a collector had bought the stolen instrument for \$2,000 from a Paris dealer. Mr. Partello informed the Russian court, and was authorized to enter into negotiations. He did so, and paid \$2,000, guaranteeing the collector immunity. Mr. Partello then brought the lost fiddle home, and invited discreet friends to see it and his own four. He then played upon each violin in turn. The varnish was somewhat worn off the Czar's stolen violin, which, like many another good thing, is outwardly very unpretentious and almost mean-looking. The consul took it to St. Petersburg, where it was recognized as the missing "Strad." The recovered instrument will doubtless be more carefully guarded in the future than it was in the past.

THE WONDERFUL influence which a single good speech sometimes exerts in moulding the opinions

and controlling the action of a great body of men was shown when Congressman Robert G. Cousins addressed the recent Republican State convention of Iowa. A question of burning interest before that assemblage was the expediency of revising our present protective tariff in the direction of lower rates of duty. Several speakers had advocated what has come to be known as the "Iowa idea," and the gathering appeared to be in a mood to approve of revision. But Mr. Cousins, called upon to speak to a convention weary and suffering from the heat,



ROBERT G. COUSINS,
The leading "standpatter" in Iowa.

so electrified the delegates with a masterly plea that they would "stand pat" on old-fashioned protection that the new heresy was totally submerged by the high tide of enthusiasm. Mr. Cousins braved the apparent hostility of the mass of his hearers, and boldly defended and lauded the Dingley law. His fine oratory and the convincing quality of his utterances evoked tumultuous applause, and converted every wavering delegate present into a firm "standpatter." At a bound he rose to a place among the leaders of the Iowa division of the grand army of protectionism. On him has fallen the mantle of the eminent prophets of protection, and it is safe to say that the Republicans of Iowa will tenaciously adhere to that American policy which has brought to the nation such unexampled prosperity.

IN ADDITION to his many other accomplishments, it is not generally known that William of Germany is something of a poet, and that he has occupied himself with composition to the extent of writing an opera. He is also familiar with architecture, and makes frequent and telling corrections in the plans of his architects. Least is known as to the Emperor's literary inclinations. Through Jules Simon, it has become public that the Emperor does not like Zola. But William II. prizes highly the poems and romances of his personal friend, Philipp zu Eulenburg. The author of the at the time much discussed article, "William," in the *Contemporary Review*, declared that it could be proved by court reports that William II. had not read a book for years. That such an assertion is sheer exaggeration it is hardly necessary to mention. The German Emperor is, at any rate, a close student of military periodicals, and has in this direction approved himself both as author and lecturer. He receives clippings from all the principal German and foreign newspapers, but the only paper that he gets entire is the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.

AN ENGLISH woman of high degree, who takes an active and intelligent interest in politics, is Lady

Tweedmouth, an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, the titled Englishman who captured a beautiful wife from this side of the water. Lady Tweedmouth's sympathies are with the Liberal party, and she is said to have been of great assistance to her husband in his political career. Mr. Gladstone had a very great opinion of her judgment and sense, and it is said that he more than once paid her the high compliment of asking her advice concerning a matter of party politics at the time when Lord Tweedmouth was Liberal whip. Lady Tweedmouth's other great claim to fame is that of being, perhaps, the best lady shot in the kingdom; she is an enthusiastic and indefatigable deer-stalker, and in each one of her homes are trophies of the chase. Although inclined to a rather strenuous life, Lady Tweedmouth shines as a social leader.



LADY TWEEDMOUTH,
An aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, and interested in politics.



Reminiscences of Presidential Interviews

By E. G. Dunnell



NATURE AND custom make all Presidents very much alike, yet all have been very different in spite of the rules that tend to make all seem to be so much alike. Custom and tradition do not permit Presidents to be over-sensitive to newspaper criticism or anxious under its censure. They must not be resentful toward critics or hold controversy with them through the newspapers. So it has been an unwritten law with Presidents that they shall be protected from their own conversation by an exemption from quotation. With the press correspondents at Washington this rule is as binding as any commandment in the Decalogue. Only such language shall be held against the President, or quoted as certainly coming from him, as may be found in his speeches or messages or letters, when they are obviously intended for the public.

Presidents have observed this rule of silence toward the press or its representatives very differently. All, since President Johnson's time, have adhered pretty strictly to the rule that the President shall not be interviewed. The interview came into use with Johnson; and the inventor of that form of news publication—McCullagh, of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*—practiced upon Johnson with the greatest freedom. Although Johnson's way fell into disfavor at once, other Presidents have had their ways of communicating through the press with the public. This has been exercised with varying degrees of skill or tact. No President has been absolutely inaccessible, but some who have been easy to reach have been next to dumb under interrogation. Generally speaking, Presidents are more communicative of information of value touching executive affairs than members of their Cabinets, for the very good reason that they deal with their own secrets, while the Cabinet officer is holding the secret in trust for his employer.

The writer has endeavored to indicate some of the most prominent characteristics of the men who have held the office of President since Johnson, in their dealings with newspaper men. The experience with Grant, however, was had in New York, some time after he had ceased to be President. The talks with Hayes were had while he was President, but during visits to New York. Including Garfield, the Presidents since 1881 have all been known more or less intimately by the writer in Washington.

General Grant was approachability itself. And he possessed the faculty of remembering the man who sought him for information, associating the recollection with some statement he had made on a former visit, perhaps a long time previous. He did not make mystery of his news-giving, and sometimes communicated the most important information with such simplicity and lack of elation as to give the impression that he was not aware of its value. He was not a silent man to the newspaper man in whom he confided. Nor was he gossipy or ill-natured. On some subjects he was incomparably the best authority of his period, and it seemed to be a pleasure to him to talk about Mexican progress as he had observed it in his world's tour.

One day the writer called upon General Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was then living. He talked while Mrs. Grant sat opposite and employed herself with some sort of needle-work. He was interrupted by a bell-boy, who brought a card. General Grant glanced at it and said, "Show the gentleman up." A reporter for a morning paper came in. In the softest voice possible, without a touch of asperity, General Grant said to the young man, "Give my compliments to Mr. Blank (the proprietor) and ask him not to send any more reporters here to see me. I have no desire to be offensive to them, and am not willing to be of service to him. Good-day, sir." The conversation of the writer with General Grant was about a Mexican railroad project in which he was greatly interested. It was interrupted by another call, and the next opportunity to renew it was offered at Albany, on the day when the General was received by the Governor and the Legislature, and was later the centre of a great throng at the Fort Orange Club, where also a reception was given him. Turning from the last hand-shaker, in a long line of those who had come to meet him, he saw the writer. He walked directly toward him and greeted him with the suggestion, "This is a good time for me to tell you the rest of that story about the Mexican railroad."

General Grant seldom indulged in satirical allusion. Once during the heated Garfield campaign, when he was the most notable person in a very distinguished party gathered one evening in General Arthur's office at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when the names of some Republicans were mentioned who had been identified with Conkling and the effort to renominate Grant, Grant spoke up quite sharply to ask a prominent banker if it was true that "our German-silver friend"—referring to a very distinguished German-born citizen who had fought Grant's nomination—"is going to Germany in disgust."

President Hayes was an occasional visitor to New York while he was President, and on one of the earliest visits he made the writer was presented to him by a State officer, who said: "You'll feel as if you had

known him all your life after you have shaken hands." When General Hayes, blond and rosy, came in and shook hands, almost before he knew the name of his visitor, it seemed from his actions that he was determined to leave a good impression. He was disposed to be candid itself, but when the money question was mentioned he at once directed attention to the impropriety of comment from him on a subject pending before Congress, and in the control of the opposition. I had to get a new introduction to President Hayes the next time I met him, when he was a trifle more communicative because more anxious, but manifested a great deal of concern lest some of his comments on the Democrats and their attitude on financial legislation should be attributed to him. When next I met President Hayes he remembered the interview, and not very tactfully expressed his surprise and gratitude because none of the critical remarks he had made—not very dangerous, by the way—were printed next morning.

President Garfield had been one of the most productive of news-givers in the House of Representatives before he was nominated for President, and he went to the White House carrying the free-and-easy ways of the Representative with him. Even on inauguration day he broke from a circle of distinguished graduates of Williams College to shake the hand of an intimate newspaper friend and give his Ohio paper a "tip" of a very important nomination to come. The traditions and his private secretary soon closed in upon him, and between March and July he learned enough about the importance of not saying all things to give his last days a reflective cast.

Garfield's preference for the Blaine faction of the party in New York was not only conspicuous during the campaign, and restrained with difficulty and dissatisfaction in order that the campaign might be won, but also it was made known with little concealment as soon as the inauguration ceremonies were over. His conversation with newspaper men just prior to the resignation of Conkling and Platt indicated that he would fight, but none of the talk got into the newspapers as coming from Garfield. The newspaper men liked him; they knew and respected the rule against attributing remarks to the President when heard in confidence, and the general tendency was to side with the administration.

President Arthur has left in Washington the reputation of having been the most exacting of Presidents in regard to the observance of all the best official and social traditions of the office of President. Paying strict regard to all the proprieties himself, he did not hesitate to chide others found remiss, either from ignorance or indifference. Many persons have had the experience of calling at the White House to be quizzed as to why they had not attended a reception held a day or two before. Woe unto him who gave a trivial excuse, such as forgetfulness or indifference. The rebuke would be hot and strong, given on the ground that the command of the President should not be disregarded, because disrespect to the high office could not be safely permitted to go unchallenged. General Arthur was not less punctilious than he expected others to be. When some doubting newspaper men tested his politeness in Florida by inducing a succession of colored men to walk past General Arthur as he sat on a piazza, each politely removing his hat, all doubts were removed by the prompt removal of the hat of the President, even after much repetition of the act had become a bore. He would not be outdone by anybody in politeness.

Those who had occasion to make inquiry of President Arthur for information found him painstaking and willing, but also extremely critical if the information given was not printed as communicated. This, doubtless, alienated some who were indebted to him for information they could not get from others, and who used it carelessly or inaccurately, for he had a most direct and earnest manner of admonition, and a very hearty and encouraging way of expressing his approval and appreciation if all went well. There were some delicate questions of foreign policy coming over from the preceding administration to be readjusted, and as Secretary Frelinghuysen was absolutely devoid of the faculty of communicating news to newspaper men, General Arthur became his own press agent to a few correspondents whom he took into the little narrow room at the end of the second floor hall, to explain to them with documents and maps the meaning of certain acts that otherwise would have seemed like a sudden and humiliating reversal of policy, but which to President Arthur appeared only a return to a fair and just policy.

It did not make much difference with President Arthur whether he was called upon for information during the usual morning business hours, along with the crowd, or after midnight. If he could be reached over the heads of over-solicitous doormen, he was glad to discuss with a correspondent a question that needed just the information he possessed to make it clear to the public. He knew what a "scoop" was, and when he had given one to a newspaper man. When the civil service rules were promulgated in 1883,

after they had been first printed in a newspaper, President Arthur was inclined to place the blame for the leak on the Civil Service Commissioners or on the Cabinet, very much to the chagrin of those gentlemen, who, in turn, produced the copies of the rules that had been left in their care. When the newspaper correspondent who was responsible for their appearance heard of the unpleasant situation and called upon the President to relieve the suspected officers of blame, General Arthur insisted upon sending messages to all members of his Cabinet and to the Civil Service Commissioners to express his regret that he had been led for a moment to entertain a suspicion as to their fidelity.

Mr. Cleveland became President after a campaign in which a part of the press of the country had opposed him with intense bitterness and harshness. The recollection of the assaults made by his political opponents tended to intensify his natural caution, and possibly out of his effort to avoid the hostile interviewer he acquired a reputation for being averse to newspaper correspondents. No President could have been more sensitive to criticism, and his protests against what he considered unjust and unworthy blame were both earnest and vigorous. While adhering generally to the rule that the President shall not be quoted, it is not going too far to assert that there were some occasions during his residence in the White House when he was quoted without exciting even a momentary inclination to object. On one very notable occasion he was interviewed by an editor who declared that he had called simply "to pay his respects," and who published his talk with Mr. Cleveland in full, "because he had been required to do so by the proprietor." The letter the President wrote to that offender was a scorcher.

If the White House was a better news centre during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland than it was when he occupied the office of President for a second term, the difference must be attributed to the fact that during his first term Daniel S. Lamont was his private secretary, and during his second term he was not. Lamont was not afraid of his chief, and possessed the tact to make it easier rather than more difficult for people to get to him, and to do business with him successfully. A newspaper man himself, Lamont appreciated the importance and advantage of enjoying the good will of the representatives of the newspapers in Washington. It might not be conclusive of anything, but it at least tended for the best. So it was unfortunate that with the beginning of the second administration of Mr. Cleveland the impression was allowed to get abroad that he was more difficult of approach than he had been during his first term.

This report and the regulations at the White House that were in a degree responsible for it may have been in large measure accountable for the gradual falling off in the number of visitors of the newspaper variety. But after the private secretary was passed Mr. Cleveland was not much changed. He read many newspapers, or those parts of them in which he was supposed to take an interest, and he discussed men and measures with great freedom and directness. He was never quite free from the anxiety to set them right, but did not enjoy the faculty of reaching them tactfully for that purpose. He did not mind being called upon for information at hours that might have been considered intolerable, and now and then, when he happened to receive the open note sent to his private secretary, he showed his consideration for the writer by sending an answer without comment—quite the thing that was required, by the way, and showing a nice appreciation of the newspaper man's needs.

President Harrison was not inaccessible to newspaper visitors, but there was none that could describe himself as intimate or who enjoyed freedom of conversation on public matters with the Indiana statesman. His greeting was cordial enough, and his talk on general subjects was unrestrained. When it came to getting an opinion from him touching a matter of public policy or an appointment, he adopted an uncompromising silence that soon led to the breaking up of the interview. It was useless for the newspaper man to go to him with a story of newspaper criticism, expecting to provoke him to reply. He never seemed to be deeply impressed with the course of hostile newspapers, and would not bother to reply to their criticisms.

It was the adoption of this attitude by President Harrison that raised the office of private secretary to the first importance during his administration. It came to be understood that when one had got from Major Halford all he would tell on any subject it was not worth while to go to the President. As a matter of fact, Major Halford was apt to be gossipy and entertaining on some subjects that would freeze Harrison into silence. While Major Halford could not be properly accused of rushing visitors upon the President, he did not bar the way to the private office completely, but let the President dispose of the caller who entertained the mistaken notion that he could advance his cause by a personal meeting. President

Continued on page 163.



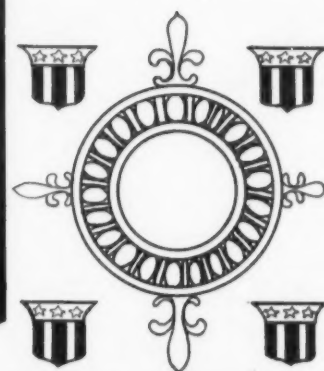
INITIATING A RECRUIT BY TOSSING HIM IN A BLANKET.



POLICING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF TENTH.



BURLESQUE HORSE-RACE, HEAVY BETTING IN THE RING.



COMPANY OF MILITIAMEN IN LINE FOR MESS.



MILITARY PICNIC—SOLDIERS AT MESS IN UNCONVENTIONAL STYLE.



STREET HEADQUARTERS—CAPTAIN ARRANGING DETAILS FOR THE DAY.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS GIVEN A TASTE OF LIFE IN CAMP.

SCENES AT CAMP ROE, FORT TERRY, PLUM ISLAND, N. Y., WHERE THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, HAD ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Photographs by T. C. Muller.



WORSHIP OF THE GOLDEN BULL APIS, BEFORE THE TEMPLE—HIGH PRIEST AND MULTITUDE REVERENTLY KNEELING.—G. J. Hare, Jr.

The Greatest of All Outdoor Plays

THE FOUR HUNDRED of Fifth Avenue, who have dispersed from their stately homes in New York to the fashionable resorts of America or Europe, are enjoying the summer in a vastly different way from a certain other four hundred, whose mission it is to delight the public at one of our near-by beaches. And yet these latter are getting a lot of satisfaction out of life. Their employment at the seashore is due to the growing fondness in this country for out-of-door theatricals and spectacular entertainments. In England the open-air performance is very much in vogue, and it has often been essayed in our own land by companies of regular actors and by amateurs in the colleges. Rain unhappily spoiled one such project of the Columbia University students recently, and it must be admitted that the weather is a far more troublesome factor in these events than if they took place indoors. But there is one style of outdoor play and spectacle that, despite interruptions from the weather, manages to run a successful course during the entire summer. This is the striking presentation, in fire and action, of some famous occurrence, of which class Pain has made a specialty at Manhattan Beach. Yearly there is a change of bill, and in 1903 "The Last Days of Pompeii" is being enacted in the amphitheatre near the sea by the four hundred who are so far removed from the haunts of wealth and fashion.

This spectacle has by its realistic effects dazzled thousands every night this season. Mr. Pain is a great stickler for details, and he has made the scenery and the costumes correspond as closely as possible with the historic facts. The buildings are *fac-similes* of the ancient edifices of the doomed city, even to the inscription upon the Temple of Isis. The populace of Pompeii taking part in this grand festival in honor of Arbaces, the rich Egyptian, which precedes the destruction of the town, is shown in all its actual variety of character and costume. The customs and manners of the people and the ceremonies of the occasion are revealed in accordance with the most authentic information on these subjects. Therefore, while the eruption of Vesuvius and the general crash and uproar which follow are thrilling, they but form the climax to a host of impressive and pleasing features. The dancing of the Greek slave-girls, fifty-six in number—especially when they join arms and move in one long line in perfect unison—is among the most striking parts of the performance. A skirt-dance under changing lights is also attractive. As for the procession—with the soldiers, senators, priests, wealthy citizens, women, and children, attired in the various and picturesque raiment of the time, with the gleam of arms and the flutter of banners—it is as gorgeous as a Mardi-Gras pageant. Effective pictures, too, are the

passage over the lagoon of the decorated barge and the rites connected with the worship of the golden bull.

There is an interesting and extreme contrast between the glories of the spectacle as viewed from the benches and the appearance of things behind the scenes. Looking toward the immense stage beyond the artificial lake, one sees temple and palace, public bath and triumphal arch, and other bits of architecture, all of the artistic, classic style, and seemingly built of enduring marble, while in the background towers the threatening mountain. When the spectacle is in progress the effect is wonderfully heightened by the glow and play of electric lights and colored fires, until the scene is a veritable fairyland. This continues until the volcanic outburst and the overthrow of the chief structures. But a visit to the rear of the "properties," brings one into totally different surroundings. Instead of the lake glistening in a flood of light, there is a swamp, where the mosquito is much in evidence, and which is spanned by narrow foot-bridges of planks. Some shed-like buildings containing dressing-rooms and workshops meet the eye on one side, while the unsightly obverse of the properties is visible on the other. There are an unpainted wall of boards, a rude staircase rising to the summit of the counterfeit mountain, and rough tables and shelves or galleries on which fireworks and noise-making bombs are deposited. Rows of packages of explosive substances are attached to wires like articles hung out to dry. The members of the company, pouring in by the hundred at the stage entrance in their commonplace modern garb, look like anything but Greeks and Romans. If one waits there until the performance is gone through with he gets a good idea of what it means to be near a battery of big guns in action. The rattle and roar of exploding bombs and the dense smoke from burning powder are suggestive of a lively battle.

One learns also that the "solid blocks of marble" in the structures admired by the spectators are really a lot of boxes, that the columns are in sections, and that when the eruption comes these columns and blocks are pulled down from behind the scenes and are not demolished either by the flow of lava or the fierce rush of volcanic gases. The average looker-on imagines that in the final collapse there must be a considerable destruction of scenery. But the contrary is the case. There is no burning or smashing of scenery, and the nightly damage to the latter is merely an abrasion of paint. The conflagration is simulated by burning powder. The fallen material is used the next day in rebuilding the destroyed city. It is a remarkable fact, however, that in spite of his tour behind the scenes and his solution of the mysteries of the performance, one is not disillusioned. A knowledge of the *modus operandi*

does not lessen one's enjoyment of the spectacle when he views it again.

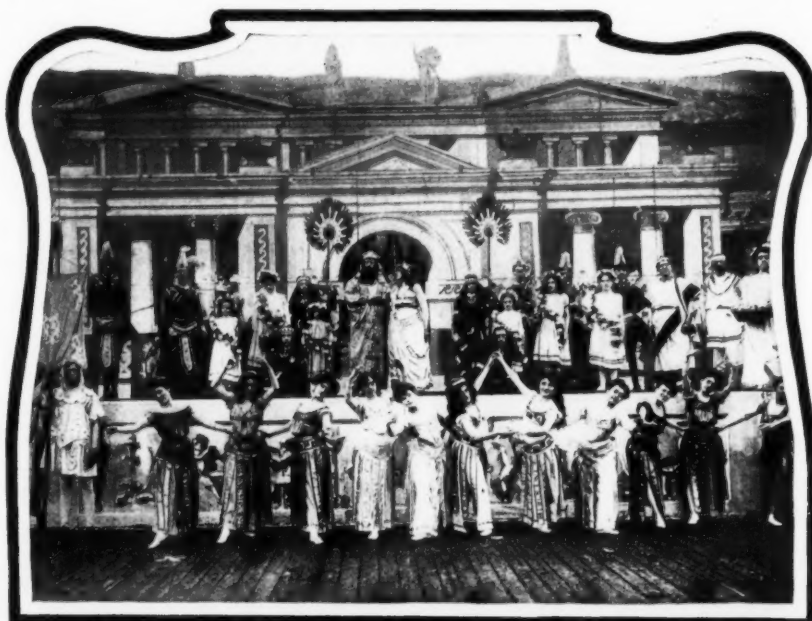
Most of the illuminative and explosive effects in the spectacle are controlled by a single man. The chief pyrotechnist stands beside an electric battery from which wires lead in all directions. Before him hangs his cue in the shape of a list of pieces that are to be set off in a certain order. At the right moment he touches a button and the electric spark does the rest. This man is like a gunner in an engagement. Years ago the din which he created around him destroyed the hearing of one ear, but he is still an enthusiast on the subject of fireworks. With so much explosive stuff about, stringent precautions are taken to prevent accidents. Members of the company on entering the inclosure are required to surrender any matches they may carry to the door-keeper. Any individual who is careless in handling the explosives is summarily discharged. At the close of each performance the stage and the scenery are wetted down with a hose in order to extinguish possible sparks or incipient fires. Owing to this sedulous care no serious accidents have ever happened at the Manhattan Beach amphitheatre.

The number of persons employed in producing the spectacle varies a trifle, for one cause or another, from night to night, but a full company comprises about four hundred and thirty men, women, and children. The leading performers, including the ballet girls, are professional actors and actresses who appear at the theatres of this and other cities during the regular season, and put in their time in summer at the beach. They find pleasant boarding-places in the neighborhood, and as their work in the evening is easy and takes but about an hour, they have plenty of leisure for seaside recreation, so that their engagement is practically a vacation under good pay. Mr. Pain is a generous employer, and these people receive quite as high salaries as they do in theatres. The ballet girls are paid from ten to eighteen dollars per week. The remainder of the force consists of residents of the vicinity, who are otherwise occupied during the day. The men who take the parts of senators, soldiers, slaves, and other characters, and the women in the more important minor rôles, earn one dollar per performance, while the youngsters' wage is fifty cents each. That their duties are agreeable is proved by the fact that many of the performers have been in Mr. Pain's service for several summers.

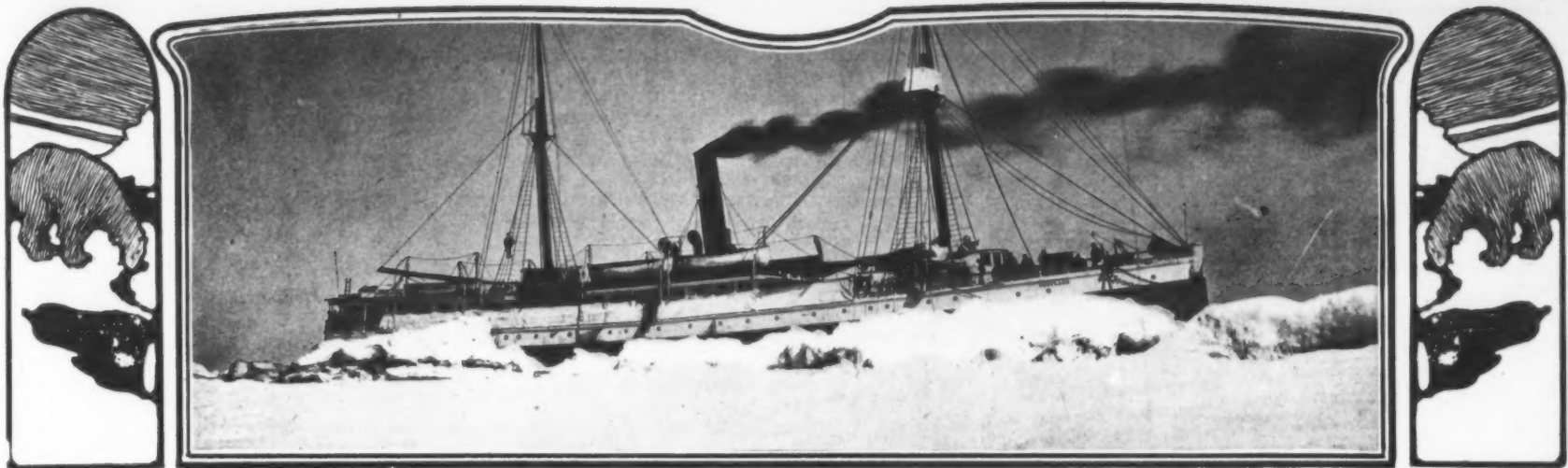
There also are stage and other managers, instructors, practical pyrotechnists, acrobats, etc. The cost of a single evening's performance is greater than might be supposed. A prominent *attaché* estimated it at not less than \$2,000—\$1,500 for the pyrotechnic display



LONG LINE OF GREEK GIRLS DANCING AT THE FESTIVITIES IN HONOR OF ARBACES. VESUVIUS IN BACKGROUND.—G. J. Hare, Jr.



PICTURESQUE GROUP, INCLUDING LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE SPECTACLE, IN FRONT OF THE PUBLIC BATH.—G. J. Hare, Jr.



STEAMER "PORTLAND" STUCK FAST, ON MAY 31ST, IN A VAST FLOE, AND VAINLY TRYING TO "BUCK" HER WAY OUT.

and \$500 for wages. Serious loss, too, sometimes befalls the enterprise, as when a storm comes on just before the opening hour, and rain spoils the fireworks already in place. Many costumes are supplied by the management, and these have to be renewed every few weeks. The frequent repainting of the scenery also is no slight item. On the night of July 4th more than ten thousand people witnessed the superb spectacle.

A Pacific Steamer Ice-bound in Summer.

VESSELS FROM the Pacific coast bent upon reaching Nome, the metropolis of Alaska's famous gold region, early in the summer sometimes encounter serious perils. On May 18th last the steamer *Portland*, with 175 persons and a big cargo on board, left Seattle, Wash., in advance of all other ships bound for Nome, but she gained nothing by her prior start. On May 31st she fell in with ice-floes which soon surrounded and held her fast. From that time until June 20th the steamer, unable to advance or retreat, drifted to and fro with the immense field of ice. Though she was well provisioned, the water supply gave out and the crew had to replenish it from pools formed on the floes by melting ice. When it was concluded that the vessel could not free herself otherwise, the crew began to cut a channel through the crystal barrier. It was a long and toilsome task, for the ice was hard, thick, and rugged, but it was finally accomplished, and the *Portland* steamed into the clear sea. She was partially disabled, however, and had to return to Seattle for repairs. According to a press dispatch the steamer afterward made a second attempt to reach Nome, but was again blocked by ice-floes and damaged, and she got back to Seattle in a crippled condition.

Once a Factory Boy, Now a Bishop.

IT IS THE life story of many successful and distinguished Americans from the days of Benjamin Franklin down to the present time that finds a repetition in the career of Rev. Dr. Edward S. Lines, which began with him, as a boy, in a rubber factory in Connecticut,

cut, and will probably end with his present exalted station as the bishop of the diocese of Newark, to which he has just been elected. Between these two points—that of the factory boy and the bishopric—came many years of hard work, of earnest, patient, self-denying



VESSEL UNDER FULL STEAM, PUSHING OUT FROM HER ARCTIC PRISON BY THE CANAL DUG BY THE CREW.

effort, years of study at college, and experience in the ministerial service. Dr. Lines is a native of Naugatuck, Conn., where he was born fifty-four years ago, and his ancestors were of the genuine New England and Revolutionary stock. He early determined to secure the best possible education, and it was for the purpose of earning money for schooling that he became a boy workman in a rubber factory at Naugatuck. The earnings thus accumulated helped to pay his way through Cheshire Academy, and after graduation there he entered Yale in the class of 1872, following that with a two-year course in Berkeley Divinity School, preparatory to the ministry. During the latter part of his college course Dr. Lines was editor of the *Yale Courant*, a college publication. He was associate editor of the *New Haven Daily Palladium*, and did much good work with his pen and as a general newspaper worker. His first pastoral charge was over a church at West Haven, Conn., where he remained five years, and was then called to the pulpit of St. Paul's, New Haven, where he has since been, and where his ministry has been increasingly successful. In addition to his large parish work Dr. Lines has been actively identified with various public causes in New Haven, and has served for years as a director of the public library, president of the local historical society, and has for years been secretary of the Yale Alumni Association. He was elected bishop of the diocese of Newark to succeed the late Bishop Starkey. Dr. Lines has been counted as a "low churchman," and some of the high-church clergy in the Newark diocese are reported as being opposed to his election; but this opposition has not, apparently, been serious enough to demand consideration.

Nevada's New Metropolis.

NEVADA OCCUPIES a unique position among the States. She has the smallest population of any, and a population too small to entitle her to statehood had she not already been admitted into the Union. In 1864, when Nevada became a State, her population was much larger than now; and it was decreased by the departure to other fields of large numbers of placer miners. At the last census this State had in all 42,335 persons. This is 7,500 less than the comparatively small city of Yonkers, which is known only as a suburb of New York City, and has a population of 47,931. Yet Nevada has its Governor and Legislature, and State officers and Congressman; and as many United States Senators as the State of New York, which had, in 1900, 7,268,894 inhabitants. And now a change has come to Nevada, and its population is again increasing. The State has a new metropolis. At least, that distinction is announced by Tonopah, the new mining town, which now claims 6,000 inhabitants, or more than Reno or Carson City.

Tonopah is the metropolis of the Tonopah mining district, and has had scarcely more than two years of prominence. The town, moreover, is growing, because the output of the gold and silver in the district is increasing. George B. Mechem, the New York broker, who is interested in the district, says that twelve "strikes," or discoveries of new veins of ore, have been reported within the last month. What is known as the Tonopah district is a long mineral belt, or, more properly, a broad strip, that extends from the Silver Peak mine, owned by the John S. Blair estate, to the Liberty mine, owned by the Cramps, shipbuilders. This strip is eighty miles long, and last year it produced more than five million dollars' worth of gold and silver. A railroad and water system are now being extended to Tonopah, which will greatly facilitate getting out and shipping the ore. The Tonopah region is certain to prove an important factor in the development of the State. Additional discoveries of precious metals, or the utilization of other natural resources, may yet result in making Nevada a most prosperous and a far more densely populated commonwealth.



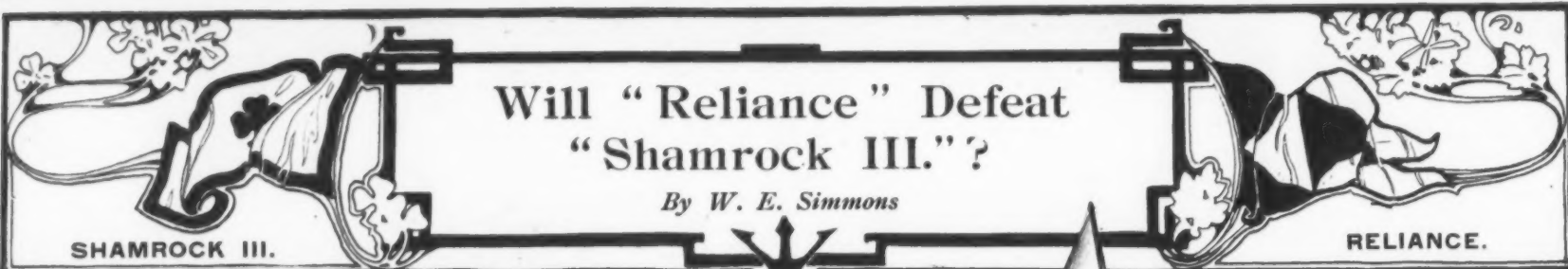
REPLENISHING THE SHIP'S WATER SUPPLY BY PUMPING FROM POOLS FORMED BY MELTING ICE.



CUTTING A CHANNEL FOR THE HELPLESS STEAMER THROUGH THE RUGGED, ICY WASTE.

PERILS OF SUMMER VOYAGING IN ARCTIC SEAS.

STEAMER "PORTLAND," FROM SEATTLE TO NOME, WITH 175 PERSONS ON BOARD, CAUGHT AND IMPRISONED IN A HUGE ICE-FIELD FOR THREE LONG WEEKS.—Kenneth C. Boston.



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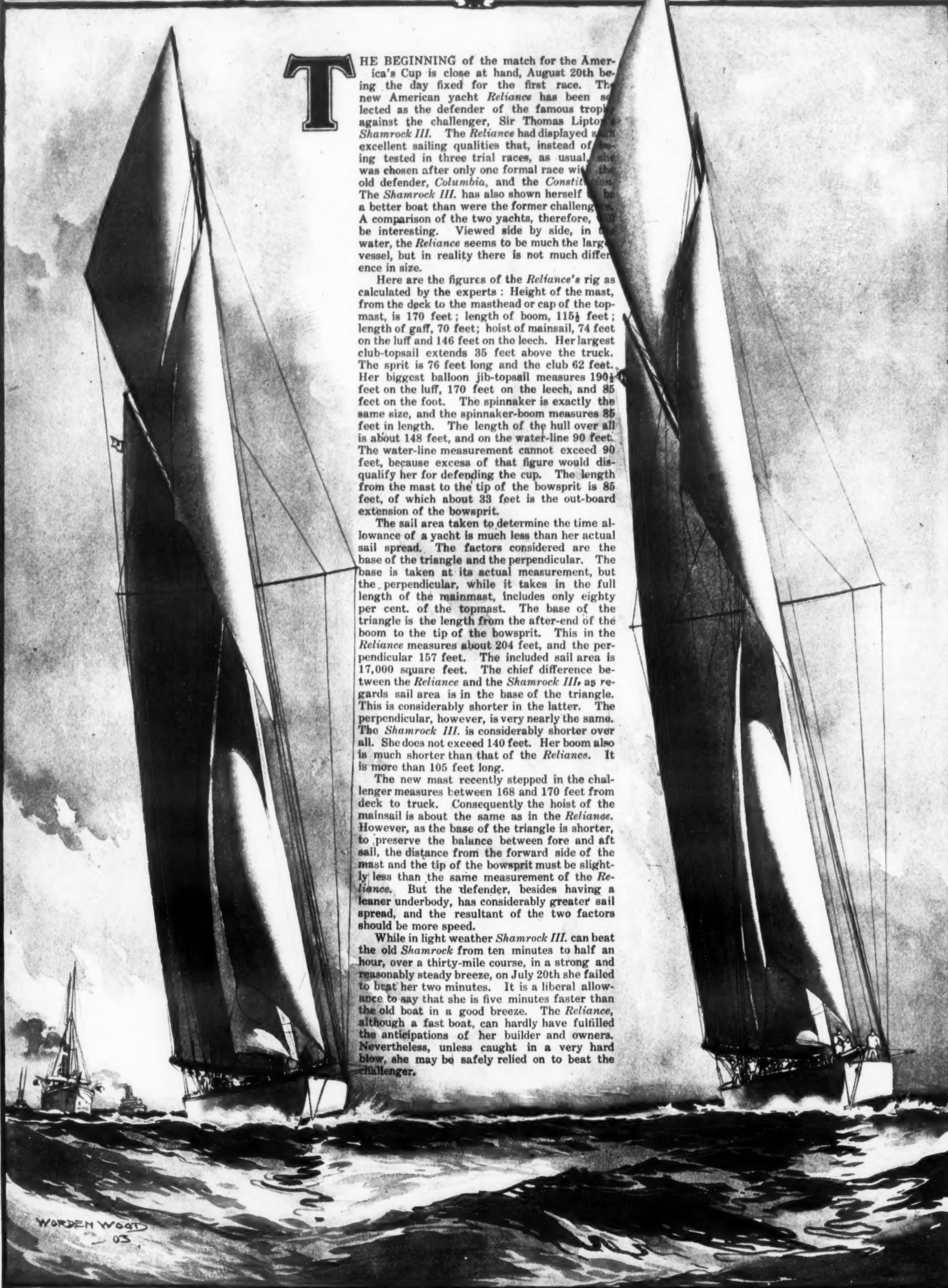
HE BEGINNING of the match for the America's Cup is close at hand, August 20th being the day fixed for the first race. The new American yacht *Reliance* has been selected as the defender of the famous trophy against the challenger, Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock III*. The *Reliance* had displayed such excellent sailing qualities that, instead of being tested in three trial races, as usual, she was chosen after only one formal race with the old defender, *Columbia*, and the *Constitution*. The *Shamrock III* has also shown herself to be a better boat than were the former challengers. A comparison of the two yachts, therefore, will be interesting. Viewed side by side, in the water, the *Reliance* seems to be much the larger vessel, but in reality there is not much difference in size.

Here are the figures of the *Reliance's* rig as calculated by the experts: Height of the mast, from the deck to the masthead or cap of the topmast, is 170 feet; length of boom, 115½ feet; length of gaff, 70 feet; hoist of mainsail, 74 feet on the luff and 146 feet on the leech. Her largest club-topsail extends 35 feet above the truck. The sprit is 76 feet long and the club 62 feet. Her biggest balloon jib-topsail measures 190½ feet on the luff, 170 feet on the leech, and 85 feet on the foot. The spinnaker is exactly the same size, and the spinnaker-boom measures 85 feet in length. The length of the hull over all is about 148 feet, and on the water-line 90 feet. The water-line measurement cannot exceed 90 feet, because excess of that figure would disqualify her for defending the cup. The length from the mast to the tip of the bowsprit is 85 feet, of which about 33 feet is the out-board extension of the bowsprit.

The sail area taken to determine the time allowance of a yacht is much less than her actual sail spread. The factors considered are the base of the triangle and the perpendicular. The base is taken at its actual measurement, but the perpendicular, while it takes in the full length of the mainmast, includes only eighty per cent. of the topmast. The base of the triangle is the length from the after-end of the boom to the tip of the bowsprit. This in the *Reliance* measures about 204 feet, and the perpendicular 157 feet. The included sail area is 17,000 square feet. The chief difference between the *Reliance* and the *Shamrock III*, as regards sail area is in the base of the triangle. This is considerably shorter in the latter. The perpendicular, however, is very nearly the same. The *Shamrock III* is considerably shorter over all. She does not exceed 140 feet. Her boom also is much shorter than that of the *Reliance*. It is more than 105 feet long.

The new mast recently stepped in the challenger measures between 168 and 170 feet from deck to truck. Consequently the hoist of the mainsail is about the same as in the *Reliance*. However, as the base of the triangle is shorter, to preserve the balance between fore and aft sail, the distance from the forward side of the mast and the tip of the bowsprit must be slightly less than the same measurement of the *Reliance*. But the defender, besides having a leaner underbody, has considerably greater sail spread, and the resultant of the two factors should be more speed.

While in light weather *Shamrock III* can beat the old *Shamrock* from ten minutes to half an hour, over a thirty-mile course, in a strong and reasonably steady breeze, on July 20th she failed to beat her two minutes. It is a liberal allowance to say that she is five minutes faster than the old boat in a good breeze. The *Reliance*, although a fast boat, can hardly have fulfilled the anticipations of her builder and owners. Nevertheless, unless caught in a very hard blow, she may be safely relied on to beat the challenger.



Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by Worden Wood.



DIFFICULT SEE-SAWING TRICK—AUTOMOBILE IN CENTRE MOVES TO AND FRO, CAUSING THE PLATFORM TO SEE-SAW.—MACHINES AT ENDS KEPT STATIONARY ONLY BY SKILLFUL EFFORT.

Trick Automobiling and How It Is Done

By Harriet Quimby

THE CHAUFFEUR, his lean, sun-tanned face almost concealed behind a huge pair of spectacles, turned hastily in his seat and gave the lever a gentle touch. The motor-car, slim and graceful as a race-horse, quickly responded and backed over the edge of the high curb. There was an involuntary surge forward of the spectators, and a hundred pair of eyes were directed toward a gold watch lying with open case upon the asphalt pavement directly beneath the rubber-tired wheel. With a whirl of its hidden machinery the black-painted car gave a quick lurch downward, then just as the watch vanished beneath the tire and every one listened for the faint smashing sound, there was an upward lift of the auto and the delicate watch stood revealed with its case closed. The audience applauded vigorously. "Prettiest trick I've seen anywhere," commented a stout man in a leather auto coat. "Closed the case as gently as a child could. It's wonderful how some fellows can handle a machine, isn't it?"

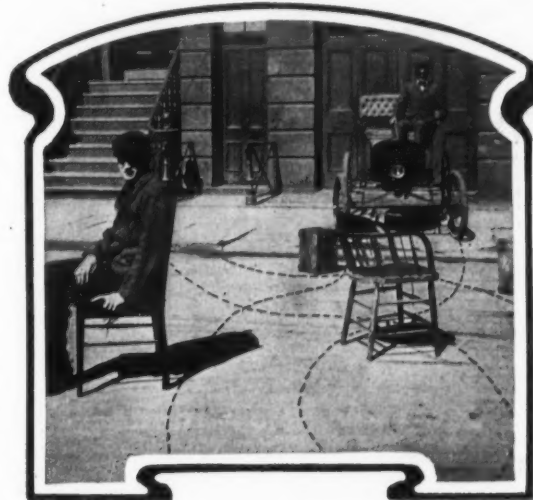
The chauffeur, whose ordinary occupation in life was that of a devotee of pleasure, having inherited enough wealth to make the spending of it almost a burden, received the congratulations of his friends with indifference. He had practiced the difficult trick until his deftness had become expertness itself. He was only one of a small army of automobilists who had brought the handling of a motor car to a point bordering on the marvelous. To the multitude who daily see the apparently cumbersome autos noisily traversing the streets it seems impossible that any one could make them perform tricks equal to those worked with the far more manageable bicycle. One is accustomed to consider this new vehicle as a thing lifeless and inanimate, a machine that goes forward when you turn on the power, and reverses and stops and is steered by the application of a lever. It may be news to us that these whirring, jumping machines have an individuality of their own. It seems strange to believe that autos have very marked temperaments, as strong as those of human beings, and quite as troublesome. Just as a sailor will tell you that no two ships ever built will sail the same, be they exactly alike in tonnage and build, so it is with the automobiles. You are certain to find some little difference. One is better as a nill climber, the next has great hauling capabilities, while a third is a racer, but poor in the before-named accomplishments.

Indeed, the handling of man's new steed has reached such perfection that the expert chauffeur is not content with mere speed and with knowing the mechanism of his machine, or how to mend it in an emergency; he needs must study his car as a trooper studies his horse. He must know all its little ways, its fads and fancies, just what weather suits it, when it may be trusted to do its best, and when it must be humored and coaxed. Then, and not until then, he may claim to do almost anything he likes with the car, so long as the horse-power will permit him.

The possibilities of the automobile in the rôle of a trick machine are practically endless. Under skillful guidance cars may be made to perform miracles. By answering to the slightest touch they lend themselves admirably to the most delicate feats of manœuvring. Their speed also will add to many tricks the appearance of daring and brilliance. There is also an ever-present element of danger in handling the automobile, which greatly increases the interest of any assemblage of spectators. There are at present no regular trick chauffeurs devoting all their time to training. A hundred professional motor-car drivers may be found in New York or any other large city, who are making good progress in this direction. It will be recalled that the trick bicycle riders did not appear on the stage or on bicycle tracks until the bicycle had been in common use for several years. With the growth of public interest in the wheel, however, they appeared in great numbers. It will doubtless be much the same with the trick chauffeur. Up to the present time he has been busy learning to control his machine under ordinary conditions.

Although trick automobilists can be found in France and England, this country claims the lead. The accomplishment is peculiarly well adapted to American genius. Another reason for the supremacy of Americans is the greater lightness of the American machines, taken as a class, and their extreme sensitiveness and delicacy of control. It is, of course, possible to do more with a light car than with a heavy French racer. Another condition leading to the development of trick chauffeurs in America is the encouragement given them by the manufacturers who favor trials of skill because they serve to exhibit machines and demonstrate to possible purchasers the lightness and facility with which automobiles may be controlled.

There are several tricks which may be classed as favorites among chauffeurs. They are all extremely difficult, but the one which more nearly borders on the marvelous is the watch trick, which I have described.



TRICK REQUIRING GREAT SKILL—CUTTING CIRCLES WITH ONLY A TWO-INCH CLEARANCE OF OBSTACLES.

Only the most expert chauffeurs attempt it, as the cost of failure is the cost of a watch. To drive an automobile against an open watch, to back it and expect to stop the heavy machine just in time to spare the watch, seems impossible, but the feat has often been performed. Moreover, there are chauffeurs skilled enough to back their machines off an elevation as described in the beginning of this article, and close the case without damaging the watch in the least. To fully grasp the remarkable skill required for this, it must be understood that the chauffeur is not only obliged to overcome the natural inertia of his machine, but he must also hold against the watch the full, or nearly full, weight of his heavy automobile. As the rear wheel of his machine topples off the elevation upon the watch, the front wheels must be controlled so cleverly that the

machine will not slip the smallest fraction of an inch too far, or the watch will be crushed instantly.

The trick thus becomes doubly difficult, since the chauffeur must not only control the motor power of his vehicle, but the brake as well, and to a nicety. To properly appreciate the enormous difficulties attending the watch trick, the reader should endeavor to control a machine even on a level stretch of road. Another exceedingly interesting test of skill is to handle an automobile on a see-saw. This see-saw is made of heavy pieces of timber, is about fifty or sixty feet long and eight feet wide, and has the centre about six feet from the ground. Three cars are generally used, one at each end and one in the middle. The two end automobiles remain stationary and the middle one runs back and forth over the centre "horse," or support, thus causing the platform to see-saw in a very decided way. To add to the interest and picturesqueness of the trick the end auto cars must remain under control to avoid being rolled off the board.

One of the most recent tricks invented by the chauffeurs is the cracking of an egg without spilling the contents. It is no easy matter to lower a motor car weighing a ton upon so frail an object as an egg and not smash the latter to atoms. The trick is performed in this way: A square block ten or twelve inches in diameter is placed just behind the motor and fixed to the ground. The car is then backed on to it until one of the rear wheels mounts the block. When the wheel is on the point of slipping down from the block the brakes are sharply applied. Then the car is checked, backed until the india-rubber tire touches the egg-shell, lowered a slightest bit more, and the egg cracks. The forward lever is then applied, and the car runs off the block. The egg has been cracked but slightly, and very little, if any, of the contents has oozed out. This is a marvelous example of the control under which a driver may have his machine.

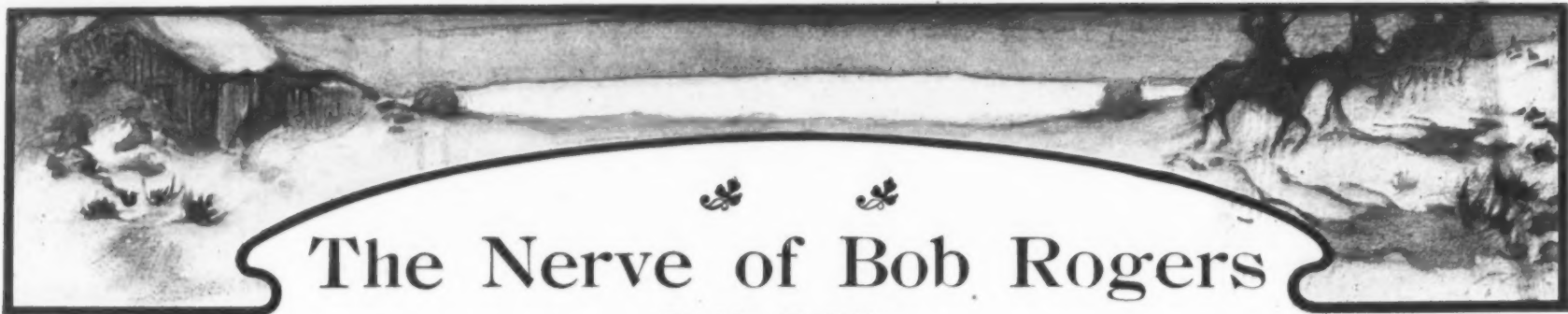
The remarkably efficient steering apparatus found on American machines is the great aid to ambitious trick chauffeurs. The steel machines are far more obedient to the steering lever than the horse is to the reins. In fact there is hardly any comparison. The response to the slightest touch on the lever is so quick that the automobilist is enabled to guide his car into seemingly impossible places, and to turn in his own length. One of the pretty tricks in this connection is running the machine in narrow circles, either backward or forward. This feat requires both strength and skill, and to perform such manœuvres successfully a chauffeur must have remarkable control of his machine. To describe a double circle backward is as far as the chauffeurs of the present day have progressed. Experienced men can describe a double "S" while running their machines either backward or forward at considerable speed.

Manufacturers of automobiles do not hesitate to encourage professional chauffeurs in trick work for obvious reasons. The advertising received well pays the cost and trouble. The growing popularity of motors has led to a series of automobile shows, and now the large city which does not hold one or more of these during the year is behind the times. When the exhibition is held in such cities as New York or Chicago it is possible to secure a building large enough for the purpose, but in the smaller places the race-track or fair ground is used. At one of the latter exhibitions a novel trick was performed. A light American machine was rigged with uprights, one in front and the other at the back of the body. A stout wire was stretched between these rods, and while the machine went flying around the track an acrobat balanced himself and walked the wire.

It is said that trick automobiling has other uses besides serving as an interesting spectacle. It tends to increase the skill of the professional chauffeur, and therefore to lessen the danger to the ordinary mortal who is compelled to walk in the public streets and highways. In Paris there is a school where the professional chauffeur must take a course in dodging obstacles before he is given a license to ply his machine in the city.



EXTRAORDINARILY DELICATE FEAT—CLOSING A WATCH WITH THE BACK WHEEL.



The Nerve of Bob Rogers

By John M. Oskison

"A fool never knows nothing until it is too late; so, boys, beware, and look before you leap."—From the extemporaneous philosophy of Jim French.

A RECKLESS, clean-limbed, impulsive boy of twenty-two, coolly intelligent, is likely to be a greater fool when the madness grips him than the traditional "old fool." Bob Rogers, riding to his law-abiding father's home in the chill of Christmas morning, 1895, was hailed by a neighbor with the query: "Bob, did you hear of the train robbery at Seminole last night?"

"Well, I reckon so," came the quick reply. "I helped do it!" Bob drew from his pocket a handsome gold watch, crying out, boastfully: "Here's the conductor's watch; ain't she a daisy?" And lifting the skirt of a heavy, fur-lined overcoat, he added, "Ain't nothing in particular the matter with this overcoat that you can see with the naked eye!" Such utter frankness set the neighbor staring in astonishment at the youthful figure before him. At last he ventured:

"I should think you'd be afraid of getting caught."

"By —, they know I'll fight 'em!" said Bob, riding away to spend a quiet holiday with his father.

In 1887, when a boy of fourteen, he had removed from Arkansas with the family to the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory. His father had settled at "Horseshoe Mound," after marrying a woman of Cherokee blood. Bob's mother had died in 1886. Old man Rogers was successful as a rancher, erecting in the shelter of the old "Mound Builders'" relic a comfortable house and stables that snuggled close against the steep inner walls of the horseshoe. But in 1893 this second marriage was dissolved, and the family was without a woman's influence.

In the same year that saw the culmination of his father's marital troubles, young Bob, just twenty years old, stole a small herd of horses from a neighbor, drove them to Arkansas, and sold them. The theft was traced to him, and he "started on the scout." Two months afterward a younger brother, Sam, joined the "wild bunch," only to be followed in another six months by fourteen-year-old Jim. This latter's first exploit was the robbery of a three-hundred-pound negro named Hayden. In company with another boy, on the open road, Jim drew a revolver on the negro and ordered him to "shell out." Hayden, his hands up, replied:

"I'm a mighty big man and you're a little devil, but I've got to give up." He turned over twenty dollars and some chewing tobacco.

A three-years' term in the prison at Fort Smith for Sam, and a taste of reform-school life for Jim, sufficed to turn the younger boys back into the ranks of the law-abiding; and only Bob was left to illustrate the criminal capacity of the family, and the result of the pitifully haphazard training of the parents.

For two years Bob Rogers was contented with stealing horses and cattle, and, with his gang, driving them to the markets of Kansas. But in the summer of 1895 his ambition led him to try train robbery. At Adair, a tiny village already known for its history of hold-ups, Bob robbed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas night express. In the fight the fireman's jaw was shot away; the robbery was mismanaged, and only a few hundred dollars fell into the hands of the bandits.

Later in the summer Bob, with his gang, robbed the Mound Valley Bank in Kansas. United States Deputy Marshal Jackson was sent from Fort Smith to hunt out the robbers. He met Rogers near Coffeyville; the bandit, riding up, asked:

"Jackson, what are you doing up in this part of the country?" Jackson replied that he was attending to his business. At this Rogers covered him with his pistols, forced him to give up his arms, then advised him to go back to Fort Smith and stay there. Returning to his home he exhibited

Jackson's pistols to a crowd of half-admiring friends, boasting jovially of the exploit.

Deputy Jackson went back, but not to stay at Fort Smith. He went to see Heck Bruner, marshal at Vinita, in the Indian Territory. Bruner's business was blacksmithing, his recreation the running down of outlaws. Tall, black-haired, somewhat ungainly in build, mild and soft spoken, Bruner was a perfect type of the smiling hurricane. He was a man to stick to a chase when necessary, and he could shoot with surprising quickness. But he was a diplomat first, preferring the peaceful capture where that was possible.

Bruner and Jackson slipped away one night to the Verdigris River bottoms, within a half-dozen miles of the Rogers ranch, and waited to pounce on young Bob. The opportunity came soon, when they caught him in the timber and tied him before he could draw a pistol. It was not Heck's plan to rest with Rogers's capture; he believed that the boy was more the tool than leader. There was one in particular in the gang who had earned a reputation as a bad man and train robber. This was "Dynamite Jack," for whom there was a standing reward of \$1,400. The other three of Rogers's companions were worth taking, too, if one thought of a marshal's work merely as a business, and of an outlaw's life as forfeit to the first man to shoot quickly and truly.

What arguments, beyond the promise of a part of the reward offered for "Dynamite Jack" and immunity from imprisonment, Bruner and Jackson used with Rogers, cannot be known. But it should be recalled that the boy was young, and that a deputy backed by the law and trained to the business of man-hunting can terrify a novice in crime by threats that promise worse than death. And when a threat of this kind is backed by six feet of muscular activity and eyes that bore into one like hot iron, a steadier nerve than young Rogers's is required to resist it. From that interview the young outlaw rode white-faced and

trembling. He went like a man under an hypnotic spell, his boastfulness all gone; and in a week he sent word to Bruner that his companions would spend a certain night at his father's house.

Acting under instructions, Bob drugged his companions on the night set for their capture, and sent them into the loft to sleep. When they were snoring helplessly he notified the waiting officers. But the capture was not to be made so easily. Whether the liquor had not been sufficiently drugged, whether its effect had worn off, or whether Bob had attempted counter treachery, was not known. But there was a short, fierce fight in the crowded garret, out of which came but one of the four outlaws unharmed. Two were killed and a third died on the way to Fort Smith.

Rogers was arraigned with the surviving outlaw, tried with him, sentenced to life imprisonment, then after three days' confinement he was released. But the warning of gray-haired old Judge Parker, that no further mercy would be shown him if he continued on his criminal career, was lost on Bob. He went back to cattle stealing and petty thievery until the Seminole train robbery was successfully carried through on Christmas eve, 1895.

For a month after that affair when he carried away the conductor's watch Bob lay quiet; but no officers appearing to interest themselves in his actions, he took up horse stealing again to fill in his leisure. This time he stole from a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, a body of men made up largely of his neighbors, who had grown tired of supplying horses to wayfaring thieves and bandits. Jim Mayes, a deputy-marshal, was the active head of the association, and he lived within a mile of the Rogers ranch. It was no great piece of detective work to trace the thefts to young Rogers. Mayes did this, then called some of his neighbors into council.

A watch was set on the Rogers house by the little council of ranchmen and farmers, and when Bob rode in after sunset on March 13th, accompanied by a half-breed Indian and leading a fine horse, a signal to assemble the "Regulators" was sent up from a near-by hill.

Following the outlaw's usual habit, Rogers sent the half-breed to sleep at the house of his sister, who lived a mile away. Separated in this way it was hardly possible that more than one of them could fall into the hands of the officers in the event of an unexpected attack. When the Indian had departed Bob was left with his father and a Mr. and Mrs. Collier, both in the employ of the elder Rogers.

In the teeth of a freezing north wind that blustered down from the flat plains of Kansas, Jim Mayes and his followers gathered in the dry bed of Salt Creek, tied their horses to bushes and waited until midnight, the time set for the attack. There were a dozen men in the party that Mayes led, including McDaniels, Phil Williams, "Billy" Collier, and Bill Daly, all men of excellent nerve, and all determined to rid the community of its desperate and dangerous parasite. There was some discussion as to the hour for the assault, the final decision postponing it until four o'clock in the morning, when there would be a faint glimmering of daylight to help in a possible outside fight.

Promptly at the hour Mayes led his men from the shelter of the woods to the top of the horseshoe mound. Below lay the ranch buildings, indistinct in the pale light, quiet. The men waited for the expected warning bark of the ranch dogs, but they were not heard. Deploying to the east and west, the officers scuttled down the steep hillside and surrounded the house. Still there was no sound from the inside.

Below stairs slept the Colliers; Bob and his father occupied the loft. Mayes came up to the door and rapped. Mrs. Collier heard, and called out:

Continued on page 163.



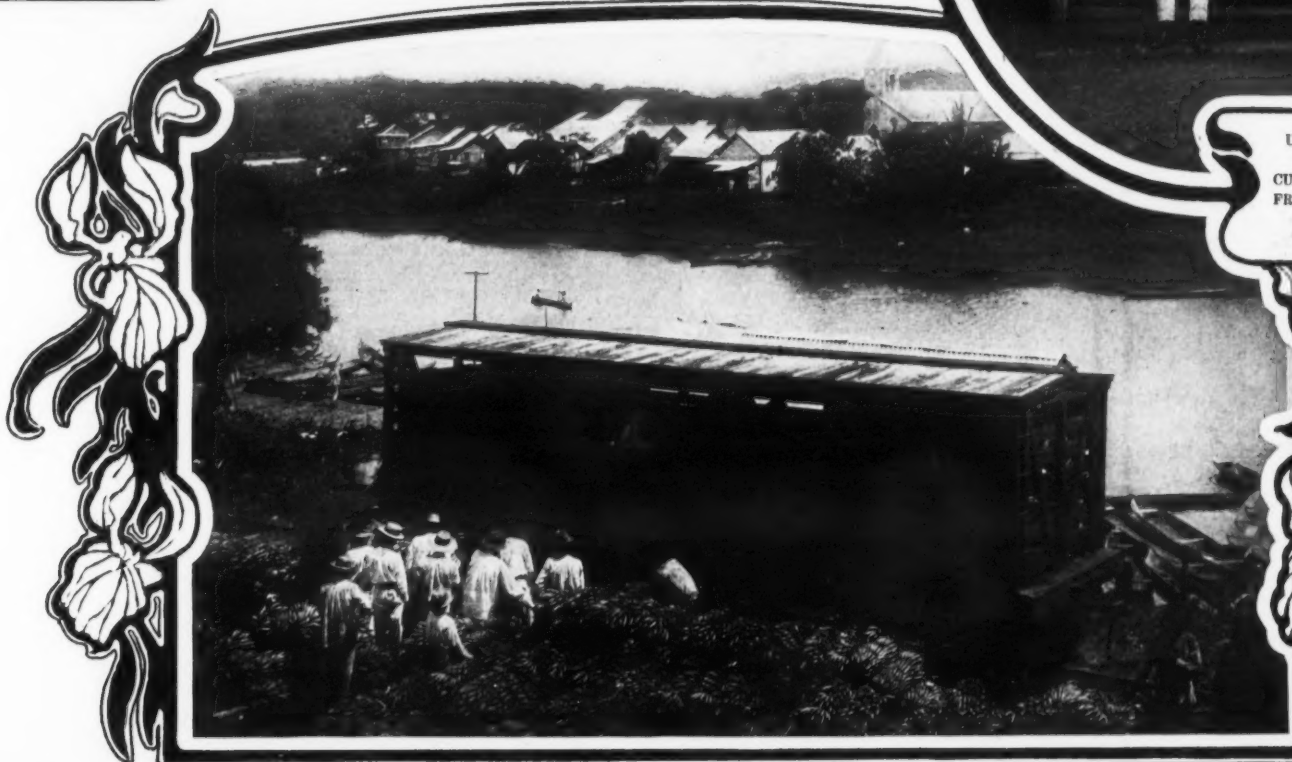
"THE BULLET STRUCK THE LEADER JUST BELOW THE HEART."



BANANA TRADE ON THE ISTHMUS—NATIVE ARRIVING WITH CANOE-LOAD OF FRUIT AT GATUN, ON THE CHAGRES RIVER—MANY BOATS ALREADY UNLOADED.



UNITED STATES CANAL COMMISSIONERS AT CULEBRA, WITH CHIEF OF FRENCH CANAL COMPANY (SEATED AT LEFT).



LOADING A PANAMA RAILROAD CAR WITH BANANAS AT GATUN.—CANAL LIES BEYOND THE VILLAGE.



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF WORK AND PROGRESS ON THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT, THE MOST DIFFICULT SECTION OF THE CANAL ROUTE.

STRIKING SCENES IN NEWLY TROUBLED PANAMA.

PUSHING CANAL WORK AT THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT, AND SHIPPING THE BIG BANANA CROP TO MARKET.

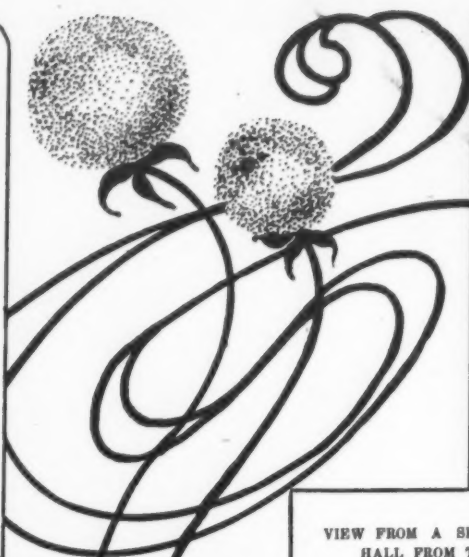
Photographs by I. L. Maduro.



LOFTY BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN NEW YORK'S INSURANCE DISTRICT, WORTH MORE THAN \$20,000,000.—George P. Hall & Co.



GROUP OF DOWN-TOWN SKYSCRAPERS, WITH THE NEW WALL EXCHANGE BUILDING TOWERING ABOVE ALL OTHERS.—Phelan.



VIEW FROM A SKY-HALL FROM TOP BUILDING.

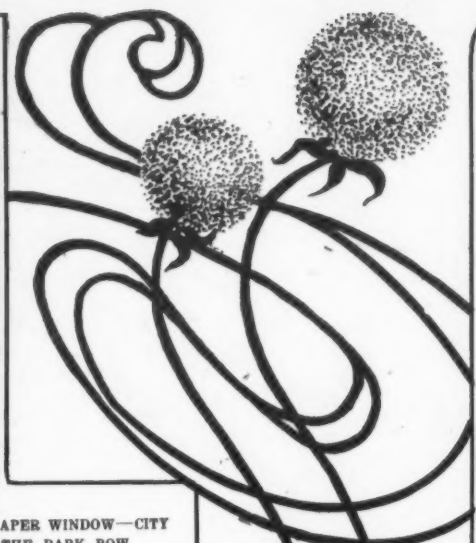


CONSTRUCTING THE FAMOUS "FLAT-IRON" BUILDING—WORKMEN SWUNG BY THE HOISTING-DERRICK HIGH ABOVE THE STREET.—Phelan.

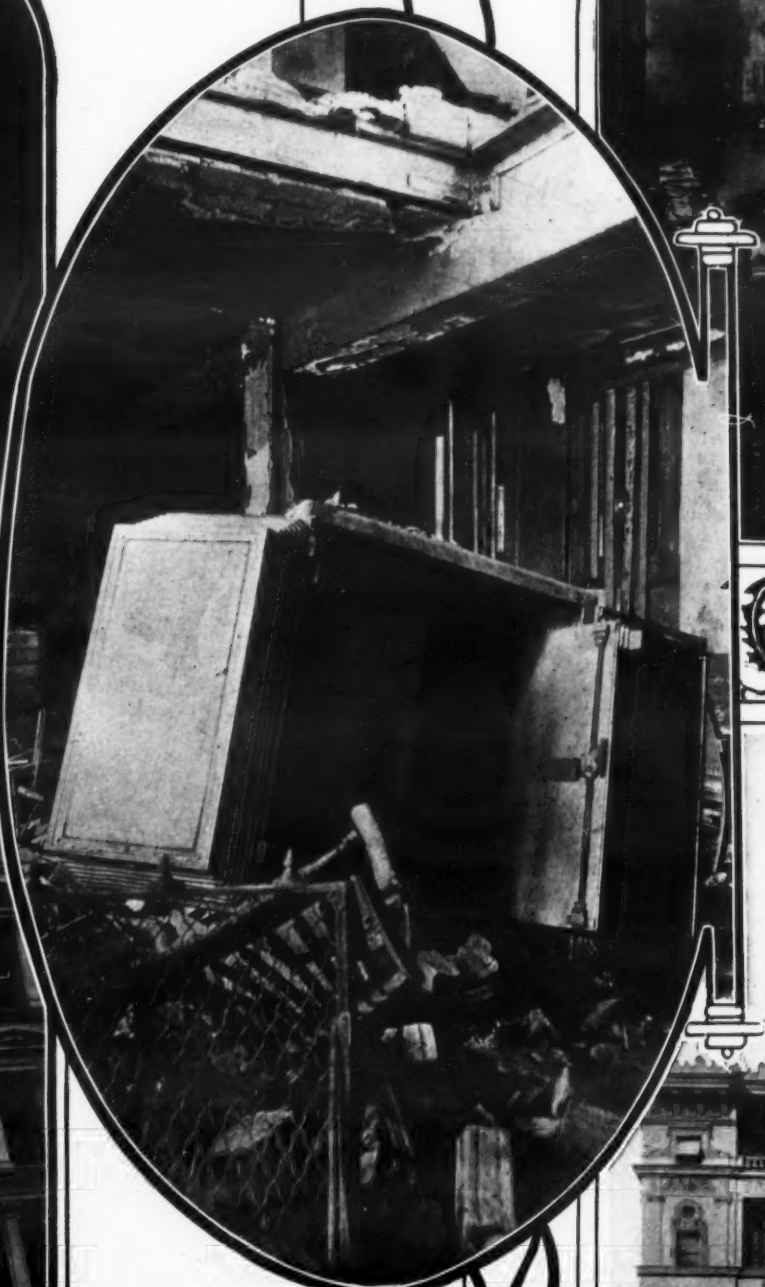


EXCHANGE PLACE, PHOTOGRAPHED LOOKING UPWARD ON Phelan.

NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPER AT
TOWERING EDIFICES WHOSE INMATES MIGHT BE PERILED



SCRAPER WINDOW—CITY
OF THE PARK ROW
Phelan.



SAFE WHICH, DURING A FIRE, FELL THROUGH
THE FLOOR OF THE "FIRE-PROOF" HOME
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
BUILDING.—*Phelan.*



PHOTOGRAPHED LOOKING UPWARD—WALL EXCHANGE BUILDING
ON *Phelan.*

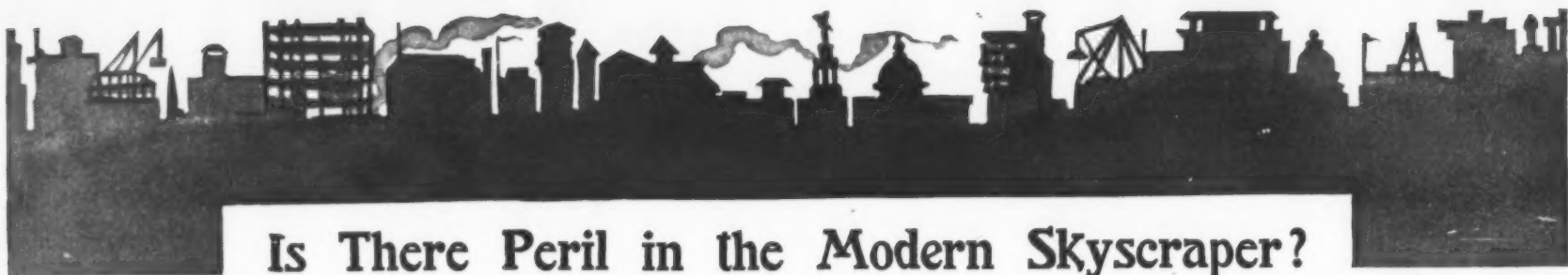
PER AT DANGEROUS HEIGHTS.
HT BE PERILED IN CASE OF FIRE OR STORM.—See page 158.



DISASTROUS BLAZE IN THE ROOSEVELT BUILDING,
A NOTABLE "FIRE-PROOF" STRUCTURE
ON BROADWAY.—*Lucky.*



DAMAGE DONE BY FIRE IN THE UPPER STORIES OF THE FIRE-PROOF HOME LIFE BUILDING.
Phelan.



Is There Peril in the Modern Skyscraper?

IN THE midst of the riot of skyscraper building in New York City a cry of warning has arisen. It comes from a leading architect of the metropolis, from the chief of the fire department, and from others who feel that the unlimited construction of buildings of unlimited height has become a constant menace to the lives and safety of thousands of people. In an address made recently before the Nineteenth Century Club in New York Mr. George B. Post, architect of the new New York Stock Exchange and other notable buildings, said, in discussing the topic, "Skyscrapers and Their Consequences":

"I feel confident that some day there will be a terrible disaster in one of the tall buildings. A small fire will start in the basement and will fill the building with smoke. Thousands of tenants will be in the rooms and few of them will shut their doors. They will try to rush down stairs or out by the elevators, which won't be able to carry the crowds, and many will be suffocated in the upper floors. I know that that is the dread of the fire department."

And so it is. Charles D. Purroy, acting fire chief of New York, spoke for himself on the subject. "The height of buildings," he said, "should be regulated by law. Buildings made of fire-proof material, and believed to be absolutely proof against fire, burn, nevertheless. One of the most disastrous of recent fires in this city occurred in a building which was a 'fire-proof' structure. At this conflagration a captain of the fire department was killed and the very fire-proofing was the cause of his death. The material which surrounded the steel structure of the building fell off under the influence of the great heat, and in falling broke through a stairway of the building, making an opening into which the captain stumbled to his death. Not long ago a large new hotel, and one of the best made in New York, caught fire in the basement. The smoke filled the house, causing a panic in the upper stories, and illustrating again that in the best fire-proof material there is not absolute safety; for the contents—the furniture, etc.—always burn."

"And the higher the building the greater the danger to its tenants. There is as much peril in panics as there is in the smoke and flames. When people know that a building is on fire, what are they going to do? Will they sit quietly, as a rule, and let the fire burn itself out? Not by any means. What they want to do most is to get out."

"In addition to the danger from fire and panic," continued Chief Purroy, "there is the question of wind resistance of tall buildings. While a building in which a fire has started may not burn, it will be weakened by the heat and its power of resistance decreased."

These facts make the question of the skyscraper one of moment. Curiously enough, while this agitation has been started a new and enormous structure, said by its builders to be the tallest office building in the world, has just been put under roof by the George A. Fuller Company, which built the famous "Flatiron" and many other towering business structures. This new edifice is the Wall Exchange, in the centre of the

financial district. It faces on Exchange Place, a street that is scarcely more than a crevice in a wall of mighty skyscrapers. Although it is built on low ground and stands shoulder to shoulder with other giant buildings, this tower-like structure extends several stories above its neighbors. Its summit can be seen rising above them from the bay and from points up town. The Wall Exchange is 344 feet high, including the ornamentation. From the roof of it to the ground, the distance is 327 feet. This is higher than the building proper of the Park Row structure; twenty-five feet higher than the Masonic Temple, Chicago's greatest skyscraper, and thirty feet taller than the "Flatiron." The Wall Exchange is only 100 feet square, which makes its dimensions like those of a chimney. It has twenty-five stories above ground and two below the surface, and it is the latest and greatest of more than 300 buildings of the sort that have aroused the cry of danger.

The same subject has vitally interested the heads of the Bureau of Buildings of New York City. In a recent publication Perez M. Stewart, then superintendent, and Rudolph P. Miller, chief engineer, of this department of the city government, expressed themselves on the topic of fire hazards in building construction.

"Quite as important as the safety of a building from the standpoint of construction," says the article, "are its safety against the action of fire and the protection which it affords to its inmates in case of fire. The importance of this matter of fireproofness increases very rapidly as buildings become larger in size and are placed closer together. As the sizes of buildings increase, the danger of large conflagrations increases, and the difficulty of fighting the fire becomes greater. Especially is this the case as buildings increase in height." Mr. Stewart and Mr. Miller, say further:

"If we could remove the cause or sources of fire—that is, prevent the origin of fire—all other precautions as to the use of incombustible or fire-resisting materials, methods of construction or apparatus for the fighting of fire would be unnecessary. Fires will originate and we cannot always say how. Owners and occupants of buildings can do much to prevent fires by care, cleanliness, and watchfulness. Premises should always be kept free from rubbish. Rats' nests are often a source of fires. The unnecessary accumulation of materials should be avoided. The employees should be instructed in the use of fire apparatus and periodically drilled to meet emergencies."

The danger of fire, Mr. Stewart said, was always imminent, because of the inflammable material which all the buildings of the skyscraper class contain. And he suggested that the danger could be reduced by the use of metal furniture and fixtures in offices, such as chairs, desks, tables, files, and railings. He required, also, that elevator shafts contain nothing that burns, and should be entirely inclosed, and that the doors opening from the shaft to the floors be made of wire glass or of some other material through which smoke could not penetrate, so that, should a fire start in the basement of a tall building, the smoke would pass upward through the elevator shaft and out through the skylight at the roof, without reaching any of the intermediate floors.

Judge S. P. McConnell, president of the Fuller Company, builders of skyscrapers, expressed the opinion that there was little danger from fire or suffocation in tall buildings.

"There is nothing in them to burn," he said. "The structure in the basement is not inflammable, and if basements are not kept clean it is not the fault of the building. The police should enforce regulations to keep the basements of all buildings free from rubbish of any sort. Even if a fire should start in a basement it could not spread upward, for there is nothing in the elevator shaft of the modern skyscraper that will burn. If smoke should rise through a building it could easily be kept out of the offices simply by closing the doors. Business men who occupy these tall office buildings are of the class of people who would not go into a structure if they were not certain of its safety. I think the matter of regulating the height of buildings will take care of itself. Theoretically, there is no limit to the height of buildings. The possible height depends only on the size of the base, and the taller the building the stronger the base, the building material growing lighter with the height of the structure."

But the numerous skyscrapers, which it is estimated have added 180 acres to the area of lower New York, are not the only dangerous buildings of a great city. Hotels, department stores, and theatres are enumerated among those where calamity is imminent through fire and panic; and perhaps the worst of these are some of the department stores, particularly at the holiday seasons. During the two weeks before Christmas the superintendent of buildings details a number of inspectors to visit the large stores to see that they are as free as possible from anything that would increase the danger of fire. At such times the great stores are crowded with women and little children, all more or less in a state of holiday excitement. In the aisles of the stores frequently there is a congestion like that at the single exit of an audience-room that has been filled with people. Loss of life by panics at such places is much more likely to occur than by fire and smoke. And it requires only a small blaze to cause a cry of alarm and to fill such a crowd with wild fear. A shout of fire would be taken up by a thousand terrified persons. There would be a rush for the stairways, windows, and elevators. The panic would grow with its own momentum, and women and children would be thrown to the floor and trampled upon by the wild and terror-stricken multitudes. The danger of such a disaster is not unappreciated. There are men who make it a rule that during the holiday shopping season no member of their families shall venture into any of the crowded stores of the great cities.

With the increasing congestion of population, such as is so strikingly apparent in New York City, the dangers to the individual seem to increase. Where a peril lurks the number of those exposed to it is certain to be greater than in years gone by, simply because the population is more dense.

JOHN MATHEWS.

The Better Way with Wage-earners.

THE ACTION of a number of railroad corporations and other large business concerns in voluntarily advancing the wages of their employes within the past few months, is a recognition of a principle which ought to obtain henceforth in all departments of industry and in all ranks of labor, skilled and unskilled. Should it be thus recognized everywhere it would usher in a brighter and better era for the world of industry than it has ever known before.

It is a frequent and well-founded grievance of wage-earners of all grades and in all occupations that employers seldom make an advance in wages of their own motion, no matter how prosperous their business may be or how large the increase in the profits derived from their labor. Neither are they disposed to recognize the increased cost of living, such as this country has recently experienced, by something like a corresponding increase of salaries and wages, except as they are compelled to do by some outside influence. It is just here that trade-unionism finds one of the chief and best reasons for its existence in compelling occasional readjustment of the wage scale in conformity with the real conditions and demands of business and the labor market. What employers, either through neglect or selfishness, fail to do in securing to their employes a just and equitable share of the prosperity that comes to them they are compelled to grant under pressure from labor unions.

It cannot be denied that the unions have been of immense advantage to wage-earners from the influence they have exerted along this line. They have gained for their members an increase of wages, shorter hours, and many other privileges justly theirs, but which they would not now have had the unions not forced the issue and compelled a recognition of

their demands. It would be far better for the interests of both capital and labor if the rights of wage-earners were recognized and accorded voluntarily and not under the lash of compulsion. The vast majority of the world's workers are engaged, too, in occupations where trade-unionism yet plays no part, and in many of which it never can. In these occupations employers have their opportunity to put in free and voluntary practice the principles of justice and equity which characterize the new and improved industrial economy of our day, concerning which so much preaching and writing is being done.

Profit-sharing is the ideal system to be aimed at, but it is not practicable in many occupations, at least not yet. But there is nothing to hinder any employer of any grade or class from recognizing the fact that selfishness and greed are not profitable in the long run, and that those who serve him faithfully and well in any capacity are justly entitled to share in some substantial form in the prosperity which their combined effort, under his direction, has brought about. The old law of supply and demand should no longer be allowed to govern the relations of men in any industry. Thus applied it is a cruel, pitiless law, and it has no place as a rule of action among enlightened men.

It is wholly unnecessary here also to raise the old and well-worn objection to any such recognitions of the rights of workers as thus set forth, that the latter will never be willing to do their part and share the adversity of their employers as they ask to share their prosperity. It would be well to give them a chance first and see. It may be safely assumed, at least in civilized lands, that thoughtful workmen are beings with eyes to see, hearts to feel, and heads to think; are not wholly unresponsive to the appeals of justice, but are willing to go at least half-way when it comes to a matter of right and equitable dealing.

An Authority on Postal Matters.

THE SELECTION of ex-Representative Eugene F. Loud, of California, as a delegate from the United States to the next triennial international postal congress which meets in Berne, Switzerland, this summer, has a fitness about it which could hardly attach to the appointment of any other American citizen. During the entire period of his twelve years' service in Congress Mr. Loud was a member of the committee on post-offices and for ten years was its chairman. In this position Mr. Loud made an enduring record for himself as a progressive and far-sighted man, the earnest advocate and supporter of every measure designed to broaden the scope of the postal service and enlarge its benefits, and he himself introduced a number of bills with these ends in view. Mr. Loud believes that the world now is supplied with about as perfect means of postal communication as mankind in general should expect to enjoy, and that anything better would cost somebody more than the result is calculated to benefit him. He will not favor two-cent postage with Great Britain, and he will oppose the international parcels post with countries whose share of the transportation would be grossly disproportionate to that which the United States would bear. Mr. Loud is a native of Massachusetts, but went to California when a mere lad and has ever since been a resident of San Francisco. He served as a private in the Union Army during the Civil War. It is said that he was to some extent instrumental in bringing about recent investigations into post-office affairs.

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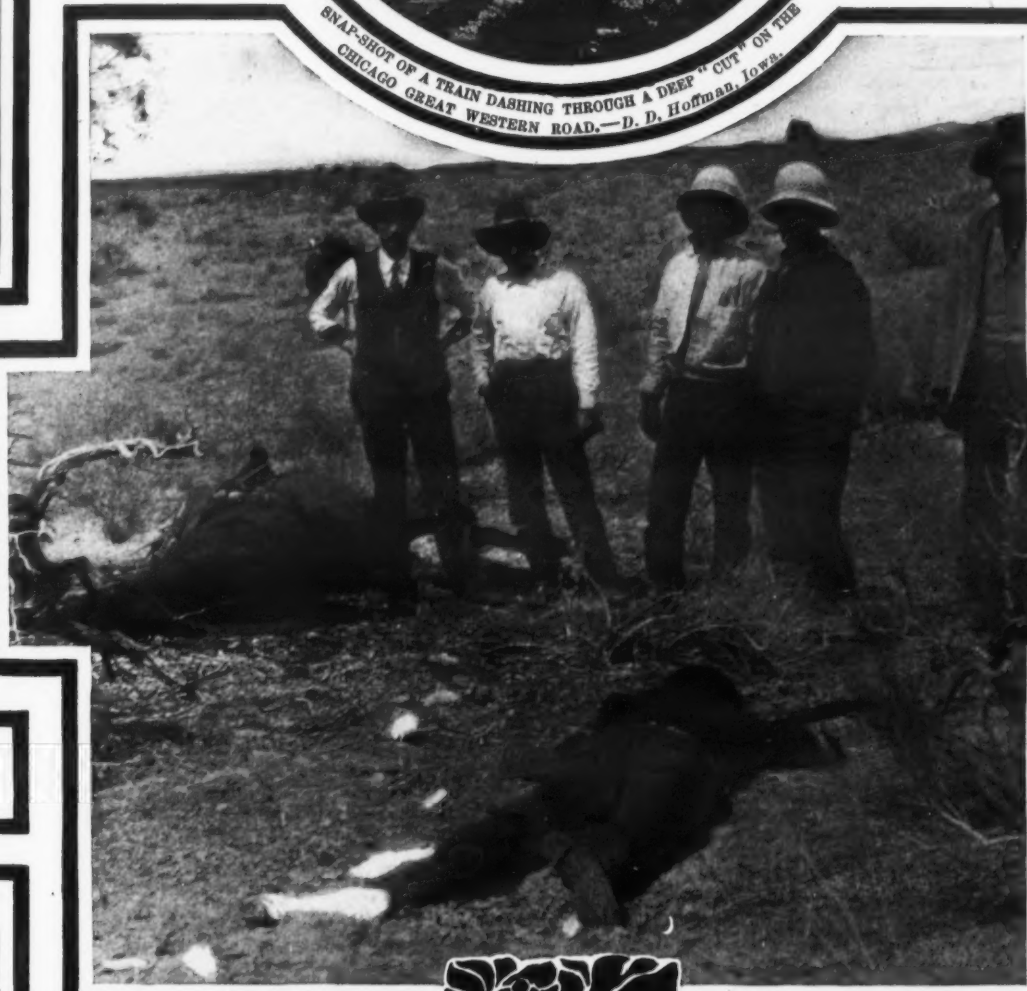
PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN A FAVORITE POSE.
C. C. Osgood, Maine.



EARLY BEGINNING OF LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.
Mrs. W. W. Pearce, Illinois.



SNAP-SHOT OF A TRAIN DASHING THROUGH A DEEP "CUT" ON THE CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN ROAD.—D. D. Hoffman, Iowa.

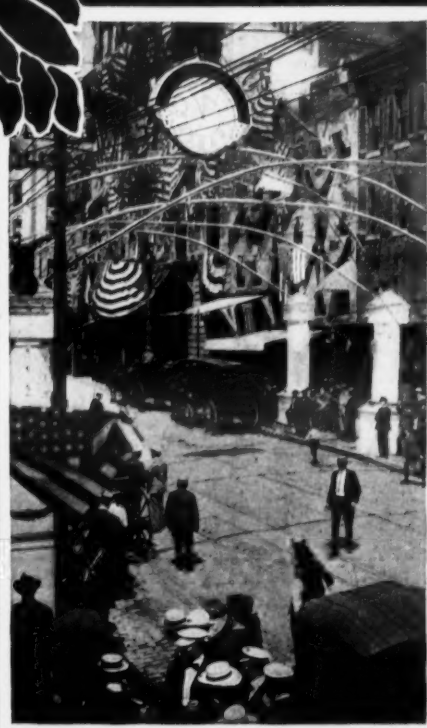


(PRIZE-WINNER.) A REAL INDIAN TRAGEDY—A KILLS HORSE AND HIMSELF NEAR GRAND

YOUNG SUPI, RATHER THAN GO TO SCHOOL, CANYON, ARIZONA.—E. C. Kolb, Arizona.



THE STately SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT PLYMOUTH, MASS., WHERE THE PILGRIM FATHERS LANDED.
Clark Dexter, Massachusetts.



BALTIMORE IN GALA ATTIRE IN HONOR OF THE MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ELKS.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



OREGON INDIAN BELLE, IN A BEADED BUCKSKIN DRESS.
Mrs. Fanny van Dusen, Oregon.



DUSKY GROUP WATCHING, WITH EAGER EYES, FOR A PROCESSION.
Mrs. Nellie Coutant, Indiana.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—ARIZONA WINS.

HINTS OF THE WORLD'S INFINITE VARIETY OF VIEWS CONVEYED IN A GROUP OF VIVID AND STRIKING PICTURES.



REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT,
Who is to write the life of Henry
Ward Beecher.

A Look Forward

BOOKS PROMISED FOR THE FALL SEASON

By La Salle A. Maynard



JEROME K. JEROME,
The English humorist, who has
written a new book.

IF THE question as to who is the most read and most popular of living authors among young people were put to a test vote we have little doubt that a majority of the ballots would be found

to bear the name of Hezekiah Butterworth. Mr. Butterworth is a versatile as well as an amazingly prolific writer, and few years in the past three or more decades have passed that have not seen several books from his pen in addition to a constant flow of short stories, poems, and travel sketches contributed to current periodicals. And whether it be prose or verse, fiction or travel, Mr. Butterworth never fails to combine genuine entertainment with wholesome instruction, to uplift and inspire, as well as to amuse and interest. True to his New England training and life-long association with the homes and haunts of New England's famous sons and daughters, he has always infused into his writings a spirit of ardent and genuine patriotism, a love for America and its institutions that knows no change nor shadow of turning. Because of this pervading spirit, this teaching of what is highest and best in American life and character, Mr. Butterworth's writings in prose and verse have had an invaluable influence with American youth, and justly entitle him to a foremost rank among the educators of our day who have aimed specially toward the development of a higher type of American citizenship. That the new book by Mr. Butterworth, announced for fall publication by the Appletons, will have all the characteristics of which we have spoken might go without saying. It will be entitled "Brother Jonathan; or, The Alarm Post in the Cedars," and will deal with the early days of Connecticut. The dominating personality in the tale is Jonathan Trumbull, whose name, through its use by Washington, has become the nickname of the nation he helped to make. The author has introduced a number of fireside narratives to give additional color to the story.

WRITERS OF true and genuine devotional literature are as rare as genuine poets; in fact, the number of writers who have achieved enduring fame in this department of literature in all the ages past are fewer than the master poets or any other class of immortals. To write what may pass for devotional literature is the easiest of all tasks: to produce that which has the genuine note and abiding value is the most difficult. Aside from the writers of Holy Writ, after one has named St. Augustine, Thomas à Kempis, Pascal, Goulburn, Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Hall, Bunyan, and Coleridge, there remain not many more who fairly belong among the classic writers of this order. And at the present time, when new and brilliant stars are arising on the literary horizon at every point of the compass almost every day, the proportion of high-class devotional writers is smaller, perhaps, than ever before; a condition due, in part, to the fact that such literature finds proportionally fewer readers than in the older days. There is vastly more genuine religion in the world than ever before, but it manifests itself differently than in other times; it has less of the meditative and emotional cast and more of the practical and aggressive spirit. Among the few writers of the day who strike the deeper notes of spiritual feeling, we would number the Rev. F. B. Meyer, the English evangelical preacher and pastor, whose new book, "Religion in the Home," will be published by the Revells this fall. Mr. Meyer was first introduced to the American public by the late Dwight L. Moody, and he has appeared here a number of times on the Northfield platform and elsewhere, and has an ever-increasing host of American readers.

NO FORTHCOMING work of fiction by an American author justifies a higher expectation than the new novel by William Stearns Davis, which will probably be issued this fall by the Macmillans. Mr. Davis spent the summer of 1902 abroad, chiefly in Greece, where he made a special study at first hand of the life, character, and customs of the people as they are seen to-day, and as they appear in their historical setting and background. His forthcoming novel will be the fruitage, in part, of that summer's observation and research. The scene will be laid in Athens when that city was in the meridian of its classic fame, and among the characters introduced will be Socrates and other illustrious personages of the golden age of Grecian art and literature. The novel will be, in brief, along the lines in which Mr. Davis has already achieved so much success in "A Friend to Caesar" and "God Wills It," but it will undoubtedly mark a distinct advance on these, for the author is a young and ambitious as well as

a highly conscientious man, and not of the kind to be satisfied with past attainments and to rest on laurels already and so early won.

THAT BIOGRAPHICAL literature will receive a permanent and substantial enrichment from the life of Henry Ward Beecher to be written by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company some time this fall, might go without saying. It would be a dull writer, indeed, who could not make an entertaining narrative out of the life-story of a man whose personality was so remarkable and who led such a varied, unusual, and altogether notable career as Henry Ward Beecher. And Dr. Abbott is not a dull writer, but rather one of brilliant gifts, as all the world knows, and possesses especially the gifts that go to make an ideal biographer, a finely balanced judgment and rare discriminating power. He is moreover of all men living the best qualified to write of the great Brooklyn preacher from the standpoint of personal knowledge and long and intimate association. He was Beecher's immediate successor in the Plymouth pulpit, and although a radically different type of man, during his years of service there he fully maintained the influence and prestige of that famous church.

HOW HIGH a regard President Roosevelt entertains for Jacob A. Riis has been emphatically expressed on numerous occasions, and it is a well-known fact that a warm personal intimacy has for a long time existed between the two. It was the reading of Mr. Riis's first book, "How the Other Half Lives," that first aroused Mr. Roosevelt's interest, and when the latter was president of the New York police board he found a faithful and valuable coadjutor in Mr. Riis, and the two were much together in those stormy and eventful days. This intercourse continued when Mr. Roosevelt became Governor of New York, and has not waned in any degree since the aforesaid Governor became the chief magistrate of the nation. All this lends special interest to the announcement that Mr. Riis is at work upon a book to be published by The Outlook Company this fall under the title, "Theodore Roosevelt as a Man and a Citizen." No one surely is better qualified to write on that topic with intelligent sympathy, as well as a fullness of personal knowledge, than Mr. Riis.

CHARLES WAGNER, the French evangelical pastor and preacher, has won such a large and admiring constituency of thoughtful American readers by his two books, "The Simple Life" and "The Better Way," that his forthcoming volume, "Courage," to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., will be certain to have a wide circulation. In this volume, as we are informed, the author sets forth the things that are worth being loved and acquired by stress and toil. He points out the way to attain moral force, the rôle vigilance plays in the world, the means of escape from fear; in short, he shows young men how to give themselves up to benevolence and consecrated manliness, and to throw discouragement aside. Never was such counsel needed more than in the world of to-day, and no one is better qualified to give it than Charles Wagner.

MRS. ELLEN OLNEY-KIRK'S name reappears on Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list with the promise of a novel, "Good-bye, Proud World," a story of a New York newspaper office and a quiet Connecticut village. Mrs. Eliza Orne White has written "Leslie Chilton," a story in which she permits the characters to discuss the position of moment, and gives each of them something new to say, thus suggesting the propriety of employing the novelists to write the speeches at the suffrage hearings, meetings of the Federated Teachers, and at some of the "leagues" and "clubs." Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, retiring into a more remote past than she is wont to seek, puts the hero of her romance, "The Little Chevalier," into the period of the French dominance of New Orleans, when the Indians were still a power in the land.

NO YOUNG American writer has appeared during the past few years who has created such a profound impression and secured such hearty praise from thoughtful and discriminating critics as Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail" and "Conjuror's House," and the more recent sketches under the title of "The Forest," which have been appearing in the Outlook. It is the genuine breath of the wild woods that blows through Mr. White's pages, and his stories are remarkable for their virility, originality, and sustaining power. His next book, with the title, "The Magic Forest," is to appear before many weeks from the press of the Macmillan Company. The scene is laid in the Canadian woods, the hero being a little boy who walks off a train in his sleep, and ends by spending the summer with the Indians.

NORMAN DUNCAN has been spending the summer days sailing along the Labrador coast, completing the collection of material for a novel dealing with the rugged life on those shores.

Mr. Duncan has spent four seasons in that region, and contributed to various magazines stories of the deep-sea fisherman's life that will be published in book form this fall. This year Mr. Duncan and Mr. Briggs, of the Revell Company, were the guests of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell on his hospital-ship *Strathcona*, on a cruise down the Labrador coast. An idea of the life to which Dr. Grenfell introduced them may be gained from the fact that this is his third hospital-ship, two previous ones having been wrecked in the ice.

READERS OF the delightful "Pa Gladden" stories which have been appearing in *The Century* during the past two years, will be pleased to learn that a collection of these inimitable tales in book form is soon to appear from the press of the Century Company. Elizabeth Cherry Waltz, the author of these sketches, is authority for the statement that the character of Pa Gladden is based upon that of her father, Major John Nicholas Cherry, a cavalry officer during the Civil War, and a man of broad and genial charity, much humor, and quaint phraseology.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY is to publish in September a novelette by Miss Gwendolen Overton in the series of "Little Novels by Favorite Authors." The tale pretends to nothing like the depth or the breadth or the power of "Anne Carmel"; but it is a singularly well constructed little story, with a noticeably well-knit plot, and it is instinct with the life of the Southwest, which Miss Overton knows to its roots. The scene of "The Golden Chain," as the new story is called, is laid in the portion of the country which Miss Overton described in "The Heritage of Unrest."

AFTER SUCH admirable stories of Southern life as Miss Ellen Glasgow has already given to the public, particularly in "The Battleground," the news that we are to have a new novel this fall from the hand of this young Virginian writer will be welcomed by a host of readers. It will have the title "The Deliverance," and the scene will be laid among the tobacco planters of Virginia in ante-bellum days. It will probably appear in October. Miss Glasgow is spending the summer leisurely in Switzerland, having completed her novel before her departure.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY has nearly finished his "Conquest of the Southwest," which will appear in the early fall in Appleton's "Expansion of the Republic" series. It is a subject which has long been a favorite with the author, and, aside from the mere political and technical phases of the steps by which Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California were acquired by the United States, the romantic side of the pictures will receive full justice. Men like Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, and Colonel James Bowie will dominate these pages.

IN THE line of purely humorous literature nothing has been announced for the fall season thus far that will appeal to a wider interest than a new volume of short essays by Jerome K. Jerome, to be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., under the alluring title, "Tea-Table Talks." Mr. Jerome has the rare faculty of combining wit and wisdom in such excellent proportions that his writings have an interest for thoughtful people as well as for those who care only to be entertained.

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FLAMES SWEEPING THROUGH THE DEBRIS OF DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS.



CHAOTIC MASS OF WRECKAGE WHERE THE EXPLOSION'S GREATEST FORCE WAS FELT.



TYPES OF THE HOUSES WRECKED BY THE EXPLOSION.



RIGGS HOUSE SMASHED INTO COUNTLESS FRAGMENTS.

TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION STARTLES NEW ENGLAND.

TWO MAGAZINES OF THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY, AT TEWKSBURY, MASS., BLOW UP, KILLING TWENTY AND INJURING FIFTY PERSONS, DESTROYING PROPERTY WORTH \$75,000, AND BREAKING GLASS IN TOWNS TWENTY MILES AWAY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

FINANCIAL WRITERS who scoff at the predictions of possible hard times disprove their own assertions by printing labored arguments to show how our railroads and industrial corporations can still pay dividends if business depression should ensue. It is a difficult proposition to work out, but these gentlemen are skillful adepts in the casuistry of the gambler and the promoter, and, if they do not convince the outside public, they at least leave them in such a condition of mental confusion that continuity of thought is quite impossible. The debauch in Wall Street only two years ago is being repeated on a smaller scale by the speculative craze in the cotton market. Before the crash in cotton comes somebody will be badly hurt. And it is usually the case that those are the most injured who were least responsible for the trouble. If, in reviewing the entire situation—financial, industrial, and agricultural—any thoughtful man can conjure out of it the possibilities of a bull movement this summer, he can do more than conservative, experienced, and successful financiers can.

There are those who say that Mr. Morgan is obliged to maintain the price of all the shares he has exploited, including his "undigested securities," but every one familiar with his methods knows that it is his rule to sell securities as fast as he creates them and bags his allotment of stock and bonds, and to keep the cash handy for emergent uses. Every one knows, too, that in the extensive railroad reorganizations following the panic of 1893, Mr. Morgan's profits were enormous, and that in the period of reorganization, both of railroads and industrials, which we must have within the next few years, Mr. Morgan will, if he lives, probably play a very important part, unless some new and greater reorganizer shall

make his appearance in Wall Street. Great financial institutions do not make their money in speculating. They take no chances. They make their money by creating securities and selling them to the dear public.

We have a syndicate, for instance—a Morgan syndicate, of course—taking a profit of \$200,000, in the sale of the Hocking Valley, for \$6,000,000, to the New York Central and Pennsylvania interests. Why could not the sale have been made direct for the stockholders? Why pay a commission? What insiders share this commission? Take the Pennsylvania's new issue of stock with \$2,000,000 paid in commissions. For what? Simply for a promise to syndicate the operation successfully, if necessary. It did not prove to be necessary. The Pennsylvania managers are said to have been frightened without reason, and, fearing that stockholders would not avail themselves of their rights to subscribe to the new issue, they accepted an offer from a banking firm to guarantee the transaction, for the handsome sum to which I have alluded. It turns out that the stockholders did avail themselves of their right, but the banking firm, which did not have to spend a dollar, and which has not had to "turn its hand over," as the expression is, gets the commission all the same. There is no speculation about this, it is a sure thing—for the bankers.

I have many letters congratulating "Jasper" on having been almost alone in his attitude on the right side of the market during the past year. Many readers inquire, "Why did you not advise me to sell stocks short?" It is not my purpose to advise any reader to speculate. If, on my advice, a loss is made, the blame will naturally be put upon me. The most conservative course is to point out conditions as they exist, and let the reader take such a course as seems to appeal to his highest intelligence. The drift of the market, as I have pointed out, has been toward lower prices. Nothing could have been clearer than my statements to this effect. I stood on this ground firmly from week to week and from month to month, and gave reasons for my attitude. That should have been sufficient, and it was sufficient for a large

number of my readers, and they have written to me to say that they took the short side of the market on this opinion, backed by their own judgment, and profited thereby. In other cases, still more numerous, I have been advised that my advice saved many thousands of dollars to those who deferred purchasing because of the troubled outlook.

"E. G.," Brooklyn: Only an insider can answer your question, and inside information is difficult to obtain. I am inclined to confirm your judgment.

"Bn.," Boston: I know only what the prospectus of the concern gives out. The firm is said to be doing a large business. Their properties are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"M.," Newark, N. J.: I never like such propositions. They have no relation to Wall Street. As a druggist you are better able to determine whether the patent medicine referred to will be salable ten years hence.

"K. K.," New York: Preferred for six months. There is no comparison between Dominion Coal and Manhattan as investments. The latter is a guaranteed railroad stock, with an enormous value and a franchise which could not be duplicated for any amount of money.

"D.," Toledo, O.: The highest price of Con. Lake Superior common was reached in March, 1900, and was 38 1/2. July 30th it sold at \$1 a share. The preferred sold in April, 1902, at 80, and on July 30th last at 35. The net depreciation in the selling price of the stock was nearly \$48,000,000.

"Steel," Portland, Me.: At last we are having an honest statement in reference to the iron business. The recent reduction in the prices of Northern and Southern pig, it is admitted, is due to "a falling off in demand." Last April pig iron was \$24.25 a ton. It has now dropped to \$17.75. Does this look like continuous dividends on Steel common?

"H.," Denver, Col.: 1. New York banks do not like to loan on industrial stocks, even of the better class, unless they are mixed in with gilt-edged collateral. I do not know what the custom of the Denver banks is. 2. A call loan can be called off of course at any time. 3. You could always pay the loan and receive your stock. Don't be in a hurry.

"R. T. J.," Elizabeth, N. J.: 1. Manhattan Elevated stock. 2. There is only one quality of the stock. 3. The Sunday financial supplement of the New York Times has a list. 4. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine Streets, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing. 5. The broker fixes the interest rate. 6. The rules of the Stock Exchange govern the commission. You are preferred for six months.

"J.," Evanston, Ill.: 1. Suit has been brought against the Merchants' Brokerage and Commission Company, at St. Louis, to recover \$40,000, and an attachment has been served on the company. 2. The promoters of the Rock Island combination, it is said, having control of a majority of the preferred stock, which requires less than \$30,000,000, and which carries with it the voting power of the company, are content to let the rest of the company's securities look out for themselves. Hence the lack of supporting orders on the recent decline.

"J.," New Rochelle, N. Y.: You will find the information in a new monthly publication just started by The Manual of Statistics Company, 25 West Broadway, New York. It is an attractive pamphlet, which gives the investor accurate data concerning current financial operations, changes in corporations and their securities, and the establishment of new corporations and industrial enterprises. The tables of figures relating to cotton and other crops are of particular value. The annual subscription to

these monthly supplements is \$5, including a handsome green-cloth binder.

"M.," Homestead, Penn.: 1. Chicago Great Western sold last year as low as 22 and as high as 35, and this year as low as 13 1/2 and as high as 29 1/2. The prospect of the absorption of this road on a profitable basis, by some of its competitors, is not as good as it was. The property is valuable, but is heavily capitalized, and, on the possibilities of dividends, the common is as high as it ought to be. 2. Nothing now indicates that it will have a boom this month. 3. I expect to see continued liquidation this year, but every effort will be made to prevent a panic. 4. A declining market with an occasional advance on the accumulation of a short interest is the outlook now. 5. For reasons I have given.

"S. N. Y.," Saugerties, N. Y.: 1. If you have a limited amount of money, this would be a good market to keep out of. Some of the very low-priced industrials you mention may turn out to be like American Bicycle before you get through, and that means that you must either pay an assessment or abandon your holdings. Remember there is always such a possibility when you buy the cheap odds and ends of Wall Street. Consolidated Lake Superior common looked cheap at 15, but fell to 1, and the preferred, which was thought to be cheap at 40, fell to 5. 2. The \$5 speculative proposition offered you from Asheville, N. C., is too absurd on its face to be considered. 3. Their securities are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"F. C. M.," New York: You can hardly have read my column attentively during the past few months. I repeat that there are indications that the tide of prosperity has reached its highest point, and that we must now expect an ebb tide for a year or two. A presidential year is never a good business year. For that reason I expect that stocks will sell lower a year from now than they do to-day, some of them at least ten points lower. If, in hard times, the railroads suffer as they have done in the past, many will find it difficult to meet increased obligations arising from large additions to their bonds and stock. If we have an extended period of depression, it must inevitably lead, therefore, to another era of railroad and industrial reorganization.

"H.," Detroit: The reason why Rock Island securities sell so low is because conservative investors are amazed at the manipulation this property has undergone, and especially at the untimely and audacious proposition to create a refunding mortgage of one quarter of a billion of dollars at the coming meeting of the shareholders, October 8th. The company already has authority to issue from \$50,000,000 to \$140,000,000 general mortgage bonds; it has nearly \$100,000,000 common stock, and over \$50,000,000 preferred, not to mention quantities of collateral trust bonds issued against common shares of various lines which it has absorbed. Compare this with the old Rock Island road, with its capital of \$75,000,000. Although the mileage has been almost quadrupled, there is still reason for fear and trembling over Rock Island's future.

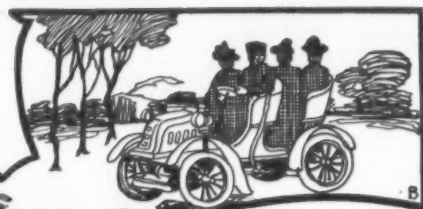
"S.," Swissvale, Penn.: 1. Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. Had crops will be a bad thing for the last mentioned. 2. A 20-point margin, after such a decline, would seem to be sufficient, but it is not, unless the worst of the liquidation is over. 3. The Pittsburg house has always stood exceedingly high. If you could get a Pittsburg banker to advise you, it might be better. 4. I am not surprised to hear that the American Steel and Wire Company is running on shorter hours. A year from to-day, and perhaps in much less time, we will regard the steel and iron boom of the present much as we now look back on the stock-market boom of the past. 5. While I believe that Atchison may have troublesome times ahead, I cannot advise short sales. You must make up your own mind in the matter.

Continued on page 164.



In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell



MINOR AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS.—On account of the complex construction of an automobile the difficulty when something goes wrong is often not to repair the damage, but to locate it. The books of instructions furnished by the makers are very complete, but of course cannot provide for every possible source of trouble, especially as trouble is often due to no breaking or failure of a part, but to some such simple little matter as too much oil or water in the wrong place, a defective insulation or connection, or perhaps only a loosened screw or bolt. Experience is the only teacher in a matter of this sort, though personal experience is not always necessary, as the wide-awake automobilist may learn almost as much from the hard-luck stories of his fellow-enthusiasts as from his own unpleasant experiences. A case where a big automobile was literally brought to a standstill by a few drops of water in the wrong place recently came to notice. The engine was of the two-cylinder type, and seemed to falter on one cylinder, finally skipping so that there was no explosion at all in that cylinder. It became necessary to stop the car, but for a long time the search for the source of the trouble was unsuccessful. The coil was found to be properly adjusted, the battery was new, the sparking-plug had been recently cleaned and only used for a few miles, and everything necessary to produce the explosion was all right, so that the trouble evidently was in the wiring system. Every wire was followed from terminal to terminal and found unbroken, and finally, as a last resort, the "buzzers" were turned in the movement of advancing the spark to the slot in the timing-can, and one buzzer was found to be so saturated with water which had leaked from a poor cap on the water-jacket that no spark occurred whether the can hit the slot or not. A few drops of gasoline cleaned the point and enabled the vehicle to proceed.

WAITING FOR THE PERFECT AUTOMOBILE TRUCK.—For several years most of the great wholesale merchants and trucking companies, who use live horse-power extensively in their business, have hoped for an indestructible storage battery which might relieve them of the myriad troubles incidental to the keep and care of animals. But by repeated disappointments these hopes have grown weaker, so that to-day the announcement of a new invention in this line is received with a shrug of the shoulders. Yet so great is the demand for self-propelled trucks that not a few houses, who are well aware of the shortcomings of the batteries manufactured, have again begun to investigate the problem. Science has been applied and time has elapsed, and many important though not radical improvements in batteries have been introduced. The question of guarding against the costly blunders of unskilled help has been partly taken care of through automatic electric charging apparatus. Altogether the situation has been much improved, while the expectations of the prospective users of electric business wagons have been taken down to a lower notch. Hence the resumption of investigations and the increasing number of heavy electric trucks which may be seen on the streets of New York. The power in all of them is furnished exclusively by means of storage batteries, and the battery in most cases is under-slung—that is, it is suspended in a box under the wagon body, so that the latter is clear and free from all obstructions.

THE NEW FOOTBALL RULES.—The new rules governing the game of football will not materially change the game from the way it was played last season. The new regulations are merely a compromise, and will be tried as an experiment. While the committee which made the changes was agreed that play should be more open, there was a radical disagreement as to the manner in which this could be brought about. Some of the members thought that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to introduce the proposed changes without altering the essential nature of the game. The new rules allow the quarter-back to carry the ball and permit only the quarter-back and the two half-backs back of the line. These new regulations will operate inside of the twenty-five yard line. As the old formation will be used outside of this limit, the comparative advantages of the two styles of play will be made clear. It may be impossible to make any extensive gains through the central positions of the line, for any attack which the three men back of the line can bring to bear upon the opposing side will be comparatively weak. On the other hand, without the aid of line men only fleet runners may



WONDERFUL DEXTERITY—ROUGH RIDER SHAWADASA PICKING UP A DOLLAR BILL FROM THE GROUND WHILE RIDING AT FULL SPEED.—Benham.

expect to make any extensive gains, so that the backs will therefore be swifter runners and without doubt lighter men. The new rules will not make the game less hazardous. It is a mistaken conception that the heavy mass plays cause the injuries in football. It is in end plays, where swift dashes are followed by deadly tackles, that the danger exists, and as far as can be seen the new rules do not now lessen the possibilities of broken bones any more than the old rules did.

LOU DILLON, CHAMPION TROTTER.—Cresceus, 2:02½, the fastest of trotters, is now the only trotter in the world holding a lower mark than that



SHAWADASA, AN INDIAN, THE BEST HORSEMAN IN CAPTAIN BRETT'S TROOP OF ROUGH RIDERS, PRESENT AT THE ARMY-OF-SANTIAGO REUNION IN DETROIT.—Benham.

which Lou Dillon, the five-year-old daughter of Sidney Dillon-Lou Milton, earned at Glenville a short while ago in her successful efforts to beat the world's trotting record for mares, once held by Alix, at 2:03½. On July 4th Lou Dillon rounded the Glenville oval in 2:04½ under conditions not propitious, and it remained only to await the right day for her to score a triumph. That day came July 11th. On a track lightning fast, as she came through the stretch, Lou Dillon worked her pony gait as it had never been worked before, and getting away on the first score she did the mile in 2:03½, thereby proving herself the fastest trotting mare in the world and the third fastest trotter irre-

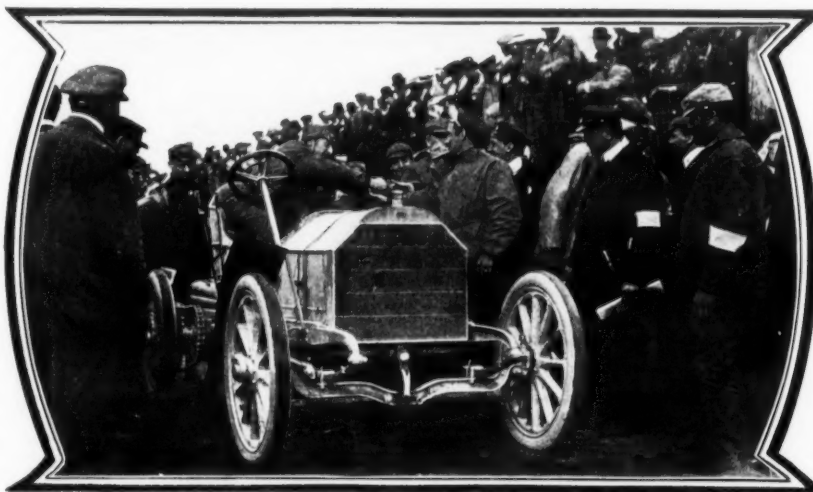
spective of sex. But on July 31st she lowered her record to 2:02½, outdoing The Abbot, 2:03½, and attaining next place to Cresceus. It is plainly evident that the mare's owner is after the trotting championship. Lou Dillon has youth on her side, as well as the advantage of knowing nothing else than the desire to trot. In her four-year-old form the little mare was somewhat fractious and inclined to leave her feet without reasonable provocation; but a greater change in the disposition of a horse was never worked than has been done in her case by her trainer. She has reached a state of tractability that is remarkable. She doesn't seem disposed to break even when tired, and this trait, gifted as she is with a fund of determination, gives her a strong hold upon the consideration of enthusiasts who desire to see a lower mark than 2:02½ set as the world's trotting-mile record.

THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE OF GOLF.—Golf, so far as respects the merits of match and medal play for American players, will practically be in an experimental stage during the coming season. The two systems of play have been brought more prominently to the front than ever before, the recent action of the United States Golf Association having directed unusual attention to the subject. The American system in the past has been to combine the two methods, the qualifying medal-play round having come to be regarded as distinctly the American system. The advocates of all-match play in big tournaments have won a veritable triumph this season, whatever may be the outcome, and all lovers of the game will watch the progress of events with the deepest interest. There is by no means a unanimity of opinion upon the superiority of either system. Those who favor medal play advocate it solely for the preliminary round, believing that the weeding-out process which it occasions tends to keep the really proficient golfers in the front ranks, and therefore adds to the interest of the following match-play rounds. The advocates of all-match play for the big tournaments claim that the annoyances and belated finishes of a long medal-play day with over a hundred entries will be obviated, and that the nervous strain upon the competitors will be lessened. As still further showing the wide difference of opinion regarding match and medal play, both the Massachusetts and Western associations have voted in favor of the all-match play method for their local championships. The Massachusetts golfers were the first to publicly adopt the method, and their committee proclaimed the fact with great assurance that all big tournaments were to be held under that system this year. It was no surprise that the Westerners favored the change, for some of the most pronounced advocates of straight match play have come from Chicago. The women's championship of the West, however, will be played under the medal and match-play system. The Western amateur championship will be played for the first time in its history away from the Chicago territory, having been awarded to the Euclid Golf Club of Cleveland, for the week beginning August 3d. The Western open championship will be played at the Milwaukee Country Club on July 16th and 17th, and the women's championship will go to the Exmoor Country Club, near Chicago, beginning August 31st.

SKILLFUL WOMEN TENNIS PLAYERS.—The skill of the women tennis experts, as shown in the recent national championship meeting, indicates that the women are forging rapidly to the front, and that whereas a few years ago there were but half a dozen skillful enough to compete for the national title with any chance of success, there are now three times that number. The list of those who are especially active in furthering the sport includes Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, Miss Marion Jones, Miss Juliette Atkinson, Miss Winona Closterman, Miss Myrtle McAteer, Miss Helen H. Homans, Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Anna M. Risch, Miss Marie Wimer, Miss Edith H. White, and Miss Margaret Johnson.

Du Chaillu's Mistake.

A GOOD STORY is told of the late M. Paul du Chaillu. Once when in London he received an invitation to breakfast signed "S. Oxon." On going to the address given he found it was a boot-shop in Pall Mall, and came away deeming it an impertinence that a bootmaker whom he did not know should invite him to breakfast. He afterward learned that the invitation was from the famous Bishop Wilberforce, of Oxford, whose London lodgings were over the boot-shop.



JENATZY, OF THE GERMAN TEAM, STARTING IN THE INTERNATIONAL MOTOR RACE IN IRELAND, OF WHICH HE WAS THE WINNER.—Lafayette.

Reminiscences of Presidential Interviews.

Continued from page 148.

Harrison kept his newspaper friends very well, although he held them off resolutely. His manner was cordial, though reserved, and whatever he was willing to tell always turned out to be true. He defied augury. When some of the newspapers teemed with criticism of his acceptance of a seaside cottage from some admirers who desired to provide him with a shore residence at Cape May, and he was asked to express an opinion touching the matter, his response was simply, "Nothing." Long experience with the newspapers as a Representative and a Senator doubtless had something to do with his calmness under attack. It never seemed to be a matter of serious concern to him what any newspaper said about him.

William McKinley was the most easily approached of Presidents. The writer never heard of a declination by him of a single request by a newspaper man for a personal meeting. Indeed, it seemed to distress him to be obliged to postpone the call of a visiting newspaper man, although the change may have been made for the very best reasons. He was always eager to meet either individual newspaper men or the entire body of correspondents, and he had so good a memory for faces and names that he seemed to be on familiar speaking terms with nearly every one of the 175 correspondents on service in the capital for the most prominent newspapers. He made a point of remembering something of interest to every newspaper visitor. His caller always found him affable. If he appeared to hold the questioner off by deftly turning questioner himself, he often reversed the positions skillfully, and let the caller go away without finding it out. Sometimes it seemed as if a long talk with President McKinley left nothing for the visitor except the recollection of a conversation with a most amiable gentleman, all smiles, who had got all the opinions held by the caller and given none of his own.

This diplomatic manner was adopted to good purpose with the Congress in the latter part of 1897 and the beginning of 1898. Gentlemen hot for war were beguiled by it, and the Navy and War Departments given opportunity to overcome their unpreparedness. It was the work of the White House, and the President, during the months immediately preceding the declaration of war with Spain, to keep the influential press cool, and the correspondents who were in the habit of consulting the President during those days know how constantly and anxiously he devoted himself to a task that at times seemed hopeless. He was seconded by a secretary who so nicely understood his position that in time he came to be consulted by many who were anxious to spare the President the trouble of answering oft-repeated questions. The confidence in Secretary George B. Cortelyou came to be so complete that when he spoke for the President, to give or to withhold information, he was heard with the greatest dependence upon his utterances.

McKinley was not always unwilling to come to a quick resolution and action. When he was on a pleasure trip with a party of public officers and newspaper men selected by himself, he was invited to visit and inspect the palace of a millionaire. The superintendent of the property undertook to limit the acceptance of the invitation, after the President had signified his willingness to look at the house, to all except the newspaper men. As soon as the President heard of this attempted discrimination he sent for the superintendent, and after referring to the invitation and the information he had received of the exclusion of some of his party from the inspection he told him politely, but firmly, "All go or none; I can make no differences as to the make-up of my party." All went. Many persons must recall the promptness, almost haste, with which he directed that appointments be made to the army after the outbreak of the war with Spain.

But Mr. McKinley, while prompt, protected himself every time. Hundreds have been with the President when he listened to the arguments for the appointment or advancement of some young friend, sometimes worthy and sometimes only ambitious. McKinley would hear the story out, then cross the room to his desk, take therefrom a blank card, write with a pen these words, or something like them: "Secretary of War: Please appoint Felix Featherly, 125th Delaware Volunteers, to be a second lieutenant, U. S. A., if his record be good. W. McK." This was an order on the Secretary of War, to be dropped into General Corbin's desk and acted upon in its order. If the person for whom the order had been made turned out to have a poor record, no harm was done. If his record was good, the order assured early discovery of that fact.

McKinley could speak out when occasion required that he say something decisive if not agreeable. A French correspondent of good standing who had secured the privilege of a meeting with President McKinley, and who had been told that the President could not be interviewed, met the President with a long list of questions, undoubtedly prepared in advance and memorized, which he soon began to hurl at the President through the German interpreter, who converted the Frenchman's chatter into English and the replies of the President into French. After fencing a question or two, McKinley very pleasantly but firmly turned to the interpreter, with whom he was very well acquainted, and said: "Won't you tell your friend that the President is never interviewed?" and after that nothing was to be got out of McKinley except smiles.

It should be said for the Frenchman that he made a very creditable report of the meeting, quoting not too literally and omitting all reference to the rebuke, while emphasizing the persistency and pervasiveness of the smile.

Theodore Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, established a custom of meeting the resident correspondents at Albany twice daily, for news and opinion. That custom was continued at Philadelphia during the national convention, to the mystification and comfort of those who had not heard of the Albany practice. It was not continued at Washington. The President must have seen that it would not fit either the needs or the customs of Washington. It would be out of the question for the President to discuss affairs, however informally, twice a day with 175 newspaper men. He could not spare the time, and they would not use it in that way. But Mr. Roosevelt at once was numbered with the approachable Presidents, and soon proved to be a President who had few secrets to be kept. From the first until some months after he had taken the oath of office he kept Secretary Cortelyou by him, thus relieving himself of the necessity of talking about trifling matters that some Presidents have carefully kept from their private secretaries as not suitable to be given to the public.

To the writer, whom President Roosevelt has tried and found a safe custodian of state secrets, he is perhaps rather too communicative, burdening his hearer with details that he must carefully guard himself against involuntarily sending to his paper. But it may turn out with Mr. Roosevelt as it did with the late Mr. Bayard. That gentleman, after a very long experience with newspaper men as Senator, Secretary of State, and ambassador, said one day that he had never been betrayed by any newspaper man except once, and that instance of abuse of confidence was so lonely that he regarded it as the exception that proved the rule.

The Millionaire's Dream.

ON the great estate,
That came to him by a kindly fate,
A gray-haired man in the fading day
Is raking slow the fresh-mown hay.
In his eye the remember'd joy
Of a care-free farmer's boy;
Now, as then, his nostrils fill
With the meadow's perfume till
Once again he's treading where
The breath of clover fills the air;
And beside the moss-grown fence
Wild red roses shed their scents.
From the thistle, swaying, free,
A lark pours forth his melody—
But no note has he so clear—
None so sweet to the dreamer's ear,
As was hers in the long ago,
When the sunset's golden glow
Fell where fragrant windrows lay,
And she raked with him the hay.

F. G. BARRY.

The Nerve of Bob Rogers.

Continued from page 154.

"Who's there?" Collier was deaf and slept on undisturbed. Again Mayes rapped, louder than before.

"Who is it?" demanded the woman.

"Jim Mayes," came the answer.

"Well, what's wanted?" This time Mrs. Collier raised her voice to awaken her husband and the men above. There was the sound of men moving as Mayes cried out sharply:

"Open the door!" Collier arose, unlocked the door, and was forced back by the men who crowded after Mayes into the room. In a moment old man Rogers stumbled down the stairs.

"Light a lamp," ordered Mayes. And as the light flared up the old man saw the gleaming gun-barrels in the hands of his neighbors. Turning, half-dazed, he asked of Mayes:

"For God's sake, what does this mean? What do you men want?"

"We want that — son of yours," answered Mayes. Then he shouted to Bob, commanding him to come down; but a curse was the only answer. Mayes turned to the frightened Colliers, trembling in their night-clothes, and pointed significantly toward the door. The two fled into the cold, panic hurrying them across the prairie to a neighbor's.

"We'll go up after him," announced Mayes, jerking his thumb toward the loft. "Who'll go?" McDaniels and Williams stepped forward. There was a murmur of protest from some of the others, but the two, forcing the elder Rogers to walk ahead with the lamp, led the way up. As the father reached the landing and stepped aside, they saw Bob not ten feet away, a pistol in either hand.

"Hands up!" ordered McDaniels. For answer Bob fired. The bullet struck the leader just below the heart, passed through his body, and whistled over Williams's head. The leader fell forward, and the men behind pressed ahead. A second bullet broke Williams's wrist as he raised his arm to shoot, trimmed a part of his mustache, and staggered him. He fell back against the men behind, forcing them to the bottom of the stairs.

As the men on the stairs crashed to the floor those who had remained below began to fire excitedly up through the ceiling. But of the fifty or more shots, only one took effect, this one cutting the elder Rogers's great toe from his right foot.

When the stairway was clear Bob rushed forward to where McDaniels lay, took his Winchester and the cartridge-belt from about his body, and, putting away his own weapons, fired a few shots down through the floor with the dead man's gun. Then he stopped firing, to save ammunition or to delude his assailants into the belief that he had been killed.

But none of the officers was deceived. In a few moments they withdrew from the house to confer. Then one of their number, who knew Bob best, went back to parley with the outlaw. To him young Rogers intrusted this message:

"You tell them that after I'm killed I'll give up, and not before!" Old man Rogers followed the messenger out; when Bob's answer was known Mayes ordered his men to fire on the house. The thin inch-board walls offered little resistance to the bullets from the big guns of the officers, and in a minute floor, ceilings, window-casings, and walls were riddled. Then the firing was discontinued, while the messenger went to confer again. The same answer was returned, weighted with a volley of profane defiance. And again the riddling began. The third time young Collier was sent into the house to persuade Bob to surrender. This time the bandit came down stairs, having been untouched by the rain of bullets, motioned his interlocutor away and shouted to Mayes,

"If you'll let me bring my gun I'll come out!" Somehow the young bandit thought that this was the way to save his honor; he would not come out unarmed, openly admitting defeat. Perhaps he meant treachery. Mayes, cautious and experienced, instructed his men, then answered:

"All right, if you'll come out with the muzzle down."

Dawn was at hand—a cold, gray dawn, with no warmth in the color that was spreading in the east—and the light was stronger. To the men concealed outside, behind a wood-pile and a stack of rails, objects were beginning to take on definite shape. Mayes stood out alone, fully exposed, waiting to receive Bob's surrender.

The outlaw opened the door to peer out. The light was yet too weak for one just emerging from a lamp-lighted room to distinguish objects quickly, and it was some moments before Bob saw Mayes standing beyond the yard fence. He still held McDaniels's Winchester, its muzzle pointed down, but with his finger on the trigger. Walking slowly to the fence he asked Mayes:

"Have you got a warrant for me?"

"No," replied the deputy; "but I'll take you any way." It may be that Mayes's tone angered the outlaw, or that he had already determined to sell his life as dearly as he could. As Mayes spoke Rogers stepped back from the fence, as if to get room to raise the gun. The deputy saw the movement, interpreted it as a sign of resistance, and cried out a sharp command to his men to shoot. There was a sudden, deafening volley from behind the piles of wood and rails, and Rogers, half turning as he fell, plunged headlong to the ground. In a terrible frenzy came a second and third volley. Bob Rogers was dead before a third of the bullets found their mark.

In the confusion of the battle the absence of McDaniels had not been noted, but as daylight came on full and the men gathered about their victim, some one asked:

"Where's McDaniels?" There was a quick turning of heads to peer about, then Williams led the way to where their companion lay dead at the head of the stairs.

The body of young Rogers was carried into the riddled house by the father. The scene was as a terrible nightmare to the old man—the quick surprise, the din of the guns, his own unwilling part in the tragedy. Now everything was painfully quiet, the east was crimsoning slowly, and the keen north wind was hushed in the familiar peace of dawn. The grave faces of his neighbors—pitying, unexultant—seemed hardly real. Then he saw the truth—Bob was dead, and the price of a criminal training was paid. And all of consolation that the old man could wring from the affair was the sentence that came out, with something of defiance in the tone:

"They've killed my boy, but he died brave." The nerve that had failed him once returned to save him from the Fort Smith gallows, and it may be that the old man was right to take consolation in that.

The Moon and the Drought.

SOME INTERESTING speculations of an Australian astronomer concerning the influence of the moon in producing drought or rain raise the question whether the alleged superstition as to the influence of the same planet upon seed growth may not have some basis in scientific fact. In many parts of our country to-day the notion prevails that vine-bearing plants, such as cucumbers for example, should only be planted in the new of the moon. The Australian astronomer in question, Professor H. C. Russell, says that he has made the discovery, after long and careful search among astronomical records, that the moon regulates the rain. Astronomers of the different Australian States have endorsed Professor Russell's theory. He says Australia is in for two more years of drought, eight having passed, and in 1905 there will be more rain than Australia wants, and it will continue for nine years. Perhaps this same theory will help to account for the long and severe drought that has afflicted portions of this country. It may be that we are "moon struck" too.

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MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Mont.POPE PIUS X, NEW HEAD OF THE ROMAN
CATHOLIC CHURCH.Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, elected as successor of the late
Leo XIII. by the recent conclave of Cardinals at
Rome, on the seventh ballot, is sixty-eight years
old, and an Italian, was formerly Patriarch of
Venice, and is a believer in, and a follower of, the
policy of Pius IX.**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**
Continued from page 161."S." Lynn, Mass.: Preferred for six months.
"Mingo": Not a member of either exchange.
"J. G." New York: You are on the preferred
list for one year."J. Z." New York: Your letter was dated from
Lake Placid, hence the error."T." Sandusky: The report has not been made.
Would wait until it appears."F." Westville, Ill.: He is not a member of the
New York Stock Exchange or of the Consolidated
Exchange."J." Springfield, Mass.: You are in an interest-
ing situation. I can hardly see that you can lose or
make very much."E. W. R." Brooklyn: Am obtaining informa-
tion which will be printed shortly and which I hope
will be trustworthy."C. K." Chicago: Preferred for one year. Swift &
Co. stock, on its earnings, may be an investment, but
it is an industrial and these are not in highest favor."G." Plattsburg, N. Y.: Preferred for three
months. Large houses do not care for such small
accounts, and most of them decline them."Bethlin": It is not a good time to speculate even
in cheap securities. In a troubled market, dividend-
payers are better and safer. Thanks for your kind
words."T. G. P." Brooklyn: Union Pacific preferred at
85, as an investment, would naturally be regarded
with more favor than a stock which has no prefer-
ence."G. R." Danville, Penn.: 1. Its decline corresponds
with that of other bank stocks in the city. I do not
think much of its prospects. 2. Better speculate
in dividend-payers at such a time."S." Pensacola, Fla.: I am surprised at your
question. Any one who offers you three per cent. a
week on your money may be set down without
further consideration either as a fool or a fraud."Pope." West Va.: 1. I am told that it does, and
regard it favorably. 2. Delaware, Lackawanna
and Western has a smaller capital and a larger surplus.
Therefore my preference. 3. No, not for hard
times."J. M. F." Asbury Park: If I bought anything
in a market like this I would pay for it outright. I
would buy a dividend-paying stock and put it away
as an investment. Note other comments in reply to
inquiries."Bradford." Columbus: Detroit United Railway
stock sold last year as low as 75 and as high as 97.
The earnings of the property, it is said, justify the
dividends, and their continuation would warrant the
price you paid."M." Watertown: 1. B. R. T. was bought on the
recent reaction quite heavily by insiders, I am told.
2. For a five per cent. stock 120 looks high, even for
New York Central. I am not advising short sales of
strongly-held securities."S. S." New York: Others in a similar fix tell
me they averaged up on Amalgamated Copper on
the recent decline, and on advice that they con-
sidered good. I am unable to obtain inside infor-
mation."Finance." St. Louis: We are having a more
natural market in Wall Street than we have had in
four years—that is, manipulators, syndicators, and
promoters have been obliged to take their hands off,
the public having no further use for them. With a
natural market we have had prices on a more natu-
ral level."S. S. S." Mass.: 1. Those who are promoting it
speak well of it, but I have no knowledge of the
situation. 2. If the Pennsylvania is able to con-
tinue its present rate of dividends, the stock is not
dear. It has still to bear the test of hard times
with its increased capital. 3. I never hold personal
interviews."B. C. B." California: Obviously the detailed
information you seek regarding the standing of a
large number of firms, some of them not in any way
connected with Wall Street, could best be obtained
through a mercantile agency. Any bank with which
you do business would no doubt be glad to tell you
the agency rating."M." Philadelphia: 1. While American Ice is not
assessable, any plan of reorganization would no
doubt involve the payment of a voluntary assess-
ment. I am told that no such plan is under con-
sideration. 2. It represents nothing but water, and
the dividends on it were not earned, and never
should have been paid."G. E. L." Brooklyn: 1. The statement was
official, but it has not been confirmed by the stock-
holders' committee. 2. I do not see any prospects
of dividends on American Ice, either common or
preferred, for a year to come. The floating debt
must first be liquidated, and arrearages of dividends
on the preferred paid. 3. It is not legal to pay un-
earned dividends."E. A. T." New York: 1. B. R. T., as I have re-
peatedly said, is not earning anything like a divi-
dend, but the road is believed to have great pos-
sibilities, if economically administered. A strong
pool has been supporting the shares, but some stock
has recently been sacrificed to protect other hold-
ings. 2. I can only telegraph an answer to a par-
ticular inquiry."M." Quincy, Mass.: 1. Am awaiting informa-
tion regarding the report. 2. Usually after stocks
have had such a sharp decline they can be bought
for a turn, particularly stocks that are sold out be-
cause of the failure of a pool, combination, or a
supporting syndicate. I do not believe that they
are to have anything like a decided advance, how-
ever, until there has been further liquidation."B." Washington: A great many believe that
Canadian Pacific common is altogether too high
compared with Missouri Pacific and L. and N. A
powerful financial clique has been supporting
Canadian Pacific. A break in the pool would lead**SANGER**

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to a sharp decline. It is said that there is a large
accumulated short interest in the stock. Perhaps
there is too much company on that side of the
market."R. M. K." Brooklyn: 1. For investment, Bal-
timore and Ohio preferred is well regarded, es-
pecially by Baltimore capitalists. 2. I would not be
in a hurry to purchase Pennsylvania. 3. Spencer
Trask & Co., Pine and William Streets, are members
of the New York Stock Exchange, doing a large
brokerage business. The usual commission is one-
eighth of one per cent. In such a market trading
on a margin is risky."O." Auburn, Me.: Brooklyn Rapid Transit was
bought by some of the large interests connected with
it when it was selling around 60, in the belief that it
would be materially advanced. Some of these large
holders were obliged to unload on the recent decline,
but others picked up the stock at panic prices. It is
a close corporation, makes no report of its earnings
that amounts to anything, and you are playing with
loaded dice when you gamble with it."O." Salt Lake: Conditions warrant continued
liquidation. Recent big failures were not followed
by the customary unloading of shares on the mar-
ket, because the lenders of money to the firms who
held stocks as collateral deemed it wise not to sacri-
fice the latter under panic pressure. In some in-
stances, it is said that these lenders agreed to hold
the shares for a while to see if the market would
improve. This is only adding just so many more to
the amount on hand of undigested securities."A. R." Deep River, Conn.: Four dollars received.
You are on my preferred subscription list for one
year. The recent report of Union Pacific's earnings
showed 11 per cent. earned last year on the common.
If earnings continue at this rate it would be unwise
to short the stock. I think much better of it than
Atchison common. If the officers of the Union Pa-
cific would explain the purpose for which the com-
pany recently negotiated a ten-million-dollar loan
the stockholders would be better satisfied and the
stock would have greater strength."G." Buffalo: 1. The sudden rise of 11 points in
Colorado Fuel, on the sale of 200 shares the other
day, was attributed to the scarcity of the stock.
This is one of the dangers of shorting a stock with
comparatively a small capitalization. If its shares are
closely held the shorts can readily be driven into a
corner and made to pay any price in settlement. 2.
St. Louis and San Francisco common is no longer on
the clearing-house list, because so few transactions
in it have occurred since its absorption by the Rock
Island."B. C. B." California: Obviously the detailed
information you seek regarding the standing of a
large number of firms, some of them not in any way
connected with Wall Street, could best be obtained
through a mercantile agency. Any bank with which
you do business would no doubt be glad to tell you
the agency rating."M." Philadelphia: 1. While American Ice is not
assessable, any plan of reorganization would no
doubt involve the payment of a voluntary assess-
ment. I am told that no such plan is under con-
sideration. 2. It represents nothing but water, and
the dividends on it were not earned, and never
should have been paid."G. E. L." Brooklyn: 1. The statement was
official, but it has not been confirmed by the stock-
holders' committee. 2. I do not see any prospects
of dividends on American Ice, either common or
preferred, for a year to come. The floating debt
must first be liquidated, and arrearages of dividends
on the preferred paid. 3. It is not legal to pay un-
earned dividends."E. A. T." New York: 1. B. R. T., as I have re-
peatedly said, is not earning anything like a divi-
dend, but the road is believed to have great pos-
sibilities, if economically administered. A strong
pool has been supporting the shares, but some stock
has recently been sacrificed to protect other hold-
ings. 2. I can only telegraph an answer to a par-
ticular inquiry."M." Quincy, Mass.: 1. Am awaiting informa-
tion regarding the report. 2. Usually after stocks
have had such a sharp decline they can be bought
for a turn, particularly stocks that are sold out be-
cause of the failure of a pool, combination, or a
supporting syndicate. I do not believe that they
are to have anything like a decided advance, how-
ever, until there has been further liquidation."B." Washington: A great many believe that
Canadian Pacific common is altogether too high
compared with Missouri Pacific and L. and N. A
powerful financial clique has been supporting
Canadian Pacific. A break in the pool would lead**Tour to the Pacific Coast.**VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT G. A. R.
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.On account of the National Encampment of the Grand
Army of the Republic at San Francisco, Cal., August 17
to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a per-
sonally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remark-
ably low rates.Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania
Railroad east of Pittsburgh, Thursday, August 6, by
special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment.
An entire day will be spent at the Grand Canyon of
Arizona, two days at Los Angeles, and visits of a half
day or more at Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Del Monte,
and San Jose. Three days will be spent in San Fran-
cisco during the Encampment. A day will be spent in
Portland on the return trip, and a complete tour of the
Yellowstone Park, covering six days, returning directly
to destination via Billings and Chicago, and arriving
Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York
August 31.Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for twenty-six
days, except three days spent in San Francisco, \$215;
two in one berth, \$200 each.Round-trip rate, covering all expenses to Los Angeles,
including transportation, meals in dining car, and visits
to Grand Canyon and Pasadena, and transportation
only through California and returning to the East by
October 15, via any direct route, including authorized
stop-overs, \$215; two in one berth, \$205 each. Return-
ing via Portland \$11 additional will be charged.Rates from Pittsburgh will be five dollars less in each
case.For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or George
W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Sta-
tion, Philadelphia, Pa."T." Dover, Del.: It is given out that the 'Frisco
will not absorb the Evansville and Terre Haute, but
will permit the separate identity of the latter to
continue. This is a good scheme for the syndicate
which has taken over the road. It will be very easy
for the insiders owning the Rock Island-Frisco sys-
tem to divert profitable traffic to the Evansville and
Terre Haute so as to give the latter larger earnings,
and then, on its better showing, to put up the price
when it is unloaded on the 'Frisco. This is an old
scheme, but it seems to work well yet."E. B." Cincinnati: Preferred for three months.
The speculative favorite would be Amalgamated
Copper, as compared with Tennessee Coal and Pa-
cific Mail, mainly because copper has had the heaviest
decline and is in the control of the strongest parties.
They are shrewd manipulators and many believe
that they picked up the stock during the recent
semi-panic. It would be a very easy matter for them
to advance the price of the shares by increasing the
next dividend. The iron situation is not helpful to
Tennessee Coal and Iron, and without subsidy legisla-
tion Pacific Mail would not be a favorite specula-
tion."S." Seneca Falls: 1. Yes; but I would not be in
a hurry. 2. The Rock Island Collateral Trust fives,
around 70, were freely absorbed by those who were
looking for what they call "a speculative invest-
ment." 3. I do not regard American Car and Found-
ry preferred as a permanent investment. It is
doing remarkably well, but has still to stand the test
of hard times. 4. It is difficult to say which of a
number of low-priced stocks will ultimately have
the greatest rise. Deals and combinations have
much to do with the value of securities, especially
low-priced ones. 5. The market will work lower,
unless the fear of further money stringency is re-
lieved.

Continued on following page.

From East to West
Absolutely the finest tobacco grown in Turkey
is made up in the Egyptian manner in

**Egyptian
DEITIES.**

No better Turkish cigarette can be made.
Look for the signature of S. ANAGYROS.

PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL
MILK-CHOCOLATE

For Eating Only
Imported from Vevey, Switzerland

It is a confection, yet a wholesome food, especially nourishing and sustaining. The only chocolate that can be eaten freely by children, invalids and persons of weak digestion. **It does not create thirst.**

INSIST ON HAVING
PETER'S SWISS CHOCOLATE

Invaluable as a dainty lunch on all excursions. Avoid Imitations which lack the Richness and Delicate Flavor of the Original Peter's Chocolate. Any and Every Other Brand is an IMITATION.

SEND POSTAL FOR FREE SAMPLE
Lamont, Corliss & Co., Sole Agents
78 Hudson St., New York

LOOK FOR THE NAME
CARL H. SCHULTZ

THE NAME CARL H. SCHULTZ ON ALL MINERAL WATERS IS A GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE PURITY

ARTIFICIAL VICHY Selters Carbonic and CLUB SODA
The Standard for 40 Years
430-444 1st Av., N.Y.
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EVANS' VACUUM CAP
Will Make Hair Grow
This Appliance will massage the scalp, and force a healthy circulation. It will stop hair from falling out and restore a normal growth where live follicles exist. It is used about ten minutes each night before retiring. Price \$35.00, which will be refunded in full if it does not give satisfaction within thirty days. For full particulars, address
EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., Fullerton Bldg., St. Louis.

LOCKE ADDER
ONLY \$5.00
ADDS SUBTRACTS
MULTIPLIES DIVIDES
Constant Make Machine
FOR Land & Marine
CAPACITY, 999,999,999
ROBUST FREE. READY TO USE
C. F. LOCKE MFG. CO.
260 Walnut St. KENNETT, IOWA

HAY FEVER VANQUISHED

THE WILSON HAY FEVER DISKS placed in the nasal passages give absolute protection against dust and pollen without impairing respiration. Invisible and perfectly comfortable. After wearing it a few minutes the hay feverite experiences the wonderful relief felt on an ocean voyage or in an "exempt" region. Price \$1.50 per pair prepaid.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

SEND FOR BOOKLET
with statements of leading medical journals, physicians, officers of hay fever associations, and hosts of relieved sufferers.
WILSON HAY FEVER DISK CO.
41 STATE ST., ROOM 71. CHICAGO, ILL.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS a matter of extreme interest and importance to know that the standard insurance companies are practically wiping out all the distinctions that formerly obtained between men and women, so far as their business is concerned. One of the leading life companies of the country some three or four years ago removed the extra premium of five dollars a thousand for insurance issued on the lives of women, but they still put them in a special mortality class as to dividends at the end of dividend periods. Within the last six weeks this same company has abolished this classification, and women are now insured without extra premium on identically the same terms as men. This fact recalls again the special value of life insurance for women—the only thing a woman could put money into that involves neither time nor risk, is absolutely certain, and, if taken on one of the different endowment plans, will yield a reasonable though small rate of interest. It is the safest manner in which women can make provision for their own old age and for the loved ones in event of their earnings being cut off. Just now people are realizing more than ever that the safe investment of money is just as difficult as earning it.

"H." Buffalo: I do not regard the proposition as favorable, and think it was a mistake not to take a policy in a company with a better record and of higher standing.

"W." Ander, Tex.: 1. I am not in favor of mixing religion and business or fraternity with life insurance. 2. The Equitable Life, the New York Life, and the Mutual Life, all in New York.

"W." Peekskill, N. Y.: 1. The Travelers, of Hartford, is an old-established accident insurance company. 2. You will find the information you seek in "The Life Insurance Policy Holders' Pocket Index for 1903," issued by the Spectator Company, 95

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

Don't Take Medicine, External Remedy Brings Quick Relief. FREE on Approval. TRY IT.

We want everyone who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not, don't send us a cent.



Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Ry 8 Oliver Bldg., Jackson Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

William Street, New York, the cost of which is 25 cents. 3. I prefer the Travelers. Address your inquiry directly to the company at Hartford.

"G. A. H." Chicago: 1. You should always mention the fact in your letter if you desire to have an inclosure returned. My mail is very heavy and I am constantly in receipt of all sorts of documents. 2. You can get almost anything of that character that you would like from any one of the large old-line companies, and there is usually no minimum amount fixed. The best way is to get in correspondence with the companies or to communicate directly with the agents. There is such a variety of propositions that something approximating the one you like is quite sure to be forthcoming.

The Hermit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"H." Dubois: I would have nothing to do with the wireless telegraph stock to which you refer.

"C. A." Colorado, Tex.: You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"Novice," Troy, N. Y.: It is like any other business: experience is the best teacher. The study of financial and industrial reports will always be helpful.

"L." Yates Spring, Tenn.: I would not advise the sacrifice of Missouri Pacific. All reports indicate that it is doing exceedingly well; so well that an increase in the dividend would be justified.

"W." Tioga, Penn.: When you renewed your subscription, you failed to ask to be placed on my preferred list. Preference has now been given. This will insure the mailing of your paper from the home office every Friday, and you should have it on Saturday, unless unforeseen circumstances occur.

"W." Locust Point, Md.: 1. A well-sustained, upward movement before October can hardly occur. Many believe that the lowest prices of the year will be had in October or November. 2. It has been denied at the home office. 3. Harris, Gates & Co., 14 Wall Street, issue a daily letter, but not of special value.

"M. F." Washington: Preferred for three months. 1. The liquidation, if continued, would carry all shares with it, including gilt-edged ones. Whether it is completed or not, opinions differ, but until the money market and crop conditions are more clearly revealed the prospects will be doubtful. 2. This is not a good time to buy speculative stocks.

"B." Havre, Mont.: Every experienced business man knows that hard times inevitably succeed good times. The swing of the pendulum is now toward lower prices for commodities, and that means lower wages, less purchasing power, and less business for merchants, manufacturers, and transporters. Prudent and conservative business men make money even in hard times, but it is because they are prudent and conservative. For that reason, this is a good time to keep down your liabilities, and to do no more business than you can safely handle.

Continued on following page.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is a pleasant and effectual remedy for coughs and colds. 25c.

No Flies on This Comet.

"That new Borelli comet has two tails."

"Beautiful equipment for fly time, isn't it?"

You will never have the gout if you stick to Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It is made of the pure juice from grapes.

SOHMER & Co., the great Piano-makers, furnish every variety of instruments—square, upright and grand—and are constantly striving to meet every demand. Their success has been phenomenal.

A Clear Complexion

To clear the skin of pimples, moth patches and other defects, use Glenn's Sulphur Soap daily for toilet purposes. It's the only fine toilet soap that contains enough pure sulphur to be a specific for skin diseases.

25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed on receipt of 30c. by THE CHAS. A. CRITTENDON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.

Purity

All that hands can do, or money buy, or age refine, lies in the purity of



Hunter Baltimore Rye

It is the highest standard of

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

ED. PINAUD'S



EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC
THE BEST HAIR RESTORER
A POSITIVE DANDRUFF CURE
A hair-dressing for every person of refinement
—SOLD EVERYWHERE—

ED. PINAUD'S LATEST PERFUME
BRISE EMBAUMÉE VIOLETTE

Considered by connoisseurs as the nearest approach to the living violet ever known.
1-oz. Haccarat bottle, \$2. 2-oz. Haccarat bottle, \$4
ED. PINAUD'S AMERICAN OFFICES
ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK

Skin Diseases

that are so annoying and humiliating can be quickly relieved and generally cured by the use of Hydrozone. This is a safe remedy, being non-poisonous and harmless. It takes the sting out of mosquito or insect bites immediately, and will cure sunburn. Hydrozone is a germicide of great power, yet cures without injury to the patient. Sold by druggists generally, or trial bottle will be sent on receipt of 25c. Prof. Charles Marchand, 69 Prince Street, New York.

APPLE AUTOMATIC IGNITER
for Automobiles and Launches.
Water- and Dust-proof.
Write for descriptive circular.
THE DAYTON ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.
701 St. Clair St. DAYTON, OHIO.

An Annual Income Guaranteed For Wife or Children

Send Coupon for Particulars

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive free Particulars and Rates of Whole Life Policies showing Trust Fund Privilege.

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THE PRUDENTIAL HAS THE STRENGTH OF GIBRALTAR

Perfect Food Means Perfect Health

Perfect health means bright, sparkling eyes, a clear complexion, a sweet breath, sound white teeth, an active brain and a symmetrical body.



Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit is a perfect food because it is complete in itself for the perfect nourishment of the whole body. (Read that statement again.) SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT IS MADE IN THE MOST HYGIENIC FOOD LABORATORY IN THE WORLD. The wheat is thoroughly cooked and spun out into porous shreds and is, therefore, naturally light and short without the use of yeast, baking powders, fats or chemicals of any kind. It is crisp and compels the teeth to perform their natural exercise. This means perfect digestion, perfect health and immediate relief from constipation. Sold by all Grocers. Send for "The Vital Question" (Cook Book, illustrated in colors) FREE. Address: The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Skin Diseases

Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ringworm, Itch, Ivy Poison, Acne, or other skin troubles, can be promptly cured by

Hydrozone

Hydrozone is endorsed by leading physicians. It is absolutely harmless, yet most powerful healing agent. Hydrozone destroys parasites which cause these diseases. Take no substitute and see that every bottle bears my signature.

Trial Size, 25 Cents.

At Druggists or by mail, from

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Dept. K, 60 Prince Street, New York.

FREE (Booklet on the rational treatment of diseases sent free.)

Reduced Rates

TO SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER, OR VICTORIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON account of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress and National Irrigation Association meeting at Seattle, Wash., August 18 to 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver or Victoria, July 31 to August 13, good to return until October 15, at rate of \$87.80 from New York, and proportionate rates from other points. For full information concerning routes and stop-over privileges, consult nearest Ticket Agent.

MASSACHUSETTS, NEWTON.

MOUNT IDA SCHOOL.

Six Miles from Boston. Home School for Girls and Young Women. College Preparatory and general courses. Beautiful and healthful situation. Golf, tennis. Canoeing on River Charles. Special advantages in Music and Art. Send for illustrated catalogue. GEORGE F. JEWETT, A. B. (Harvard), Principal.

Reduced Rates to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

ON account of the National Encampment, G. A. R., at San Francisco, Cal., August 17 to 22, 1903, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles from all stations on its lines, from July 31 to August 13, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage to each original starting point not later than October 15, inclusive, when executed by Joint Agent at Los Angeles or San Francisco and payment of 50 cents made for this service. For specific information regarding rates and routes, apply to Ticket Agents.

Summer Tour to the North.

VACATION TRIP TO CANADA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Northern New York and Canada, leaving August 12, covers many prominent points of interest to the Summer tourist—Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga. The tour covers a period of fifteen days; round-trip rate, \$125.

The party will be in charge of one of the Company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose special charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, and carriage hire. For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, apply to Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; or address George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"R." Cleveland: 1. The passage of the dividend on Rutland preferred is significant. I look for other reductions within a year, and in some unexpected quarters. 2. The talk that Rock Island common is earning at the rate of over 12 per cent. a year is ridiculous, in view of the selling price of the shares. 3. During the past two years nearly twenty large industrials, with a capital of three-quarters of a billion dollars, have been in financial trouble, and most of them have been reorganized.

"E." Raleigh, N. C.: 1. A receiver has been asked for the United Oil Producing Company, which was organized by New York and Philadelphia brokers. 2. For the first time in several years it is said that some of the Pennsylvania furnaces are storing pig-iron, because of the lessened demand for their products. 3. The Atlantic Coast Line and the Rock Island are curtailing proposed improvements, substantially, the same as other railroad systems. 4. Lumbermen on the Pacific coast say that unless new markets for their output is found the industry will be seriously crippled.

"H." Grand Rapids: The difficulty with such closely-held stocks as Westinghouse lies in the fact that you cannot dispose of them readily to advantage. It pays no better than American Chic common, which sells forty points lower. I hesitate to advise you to make a loss on your Westinghouse, for there is one consolation in cliqued stocks, namely, that while they go down very fast they can also be readily manipulated for a rise under favorable circumstances. Whether these circumstances will occur again soon, Providence only knows.

"H." Toronto: The one hope of the bulls under existing conditions is to induce such an enormous short interest that it will be impossible for the bears to cover without such a scramble for stocks as will send them up. The bears have been having a great deal of company, and the sudden announcement of good news might give the bulls an opportunity to force an issue. I do not see signs of such news at present, but, as I have said before, it is the unexpected that happens. I am still of the impression that the bear side of the market will be the winner in the long run until the next presidential election.

"Portico": 1. Colorado Southern was boomed by a party of speculators who seemed to be successful in pushing up whatever they took hold of. Some of these promoters have been among the heaviest losers in the recent slump, and, it is said, have sacrificed heavy holdings in Colorado Southern. If the stock had any such value as Atchison seems to have, would they allow the sacrifice to be made? 2. I would not buy Texas Pacific or anything else in such a market on a 10 per cent. margin. 3. I see nothing to indicate that the swing of the pendulum in the stock market will be toward the bull side soon again.

NEW YORK, August 6th, 1903.

JASPER.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE CLUB = COCKTAILS

For the Yacht, Camping Party, Summer Hotel, Fishing Party, Mountains, Seashore, or the Picnic.



Manhattan, Martini, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin, Vermouth and York.

All ready for use, require no mixing. Connoisseurs agree that of two cocktails made of the same material and proportions, the one bottled and aged must be the better. For sale on the Dining and Buffet Cars of the principal railroads of the U. S., and all druggists and dealers.

AVOID IMITATIONS. G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., SOLE PROPS. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. HARTFORD, CONN. 20 PICCADILLY, W. LONDON, ENG.

SPENCERIAN PERFECT Steel Pens

USED BY EXPERT AND CAREFUL PENMEN FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS. Sample card, 12 pens different patterns, will be sent for trial on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps. Ask for card R. SPENCERIAN PEN CO. 349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



HAY FEVER and ASTHMA cured to stay CURED. Book 28A Free. Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

He who Knows, and Knows that he Knows, will take Advantage of these Cheap Rates and Go to Washington

Do you know that Washington is the most richly endowed state in the Union? All wealth comes from the earth and sea. Note what Washington has:

Her fish industry leads and furnishes the greater share of the salmon used the world over. **An Opportunity for the Canneryman.**

Her lumber industry is shown by the largest saw-mills in the world, backed by a product that is practically inexhaustible. Lumber is a necessity and is fast becoming exhausted in the eastern states. **The Last Chance for the Lumberman.**

Washington will become the greatest fruit-producing state. While this industry is new yet the fruit of Washington is celebrated. Carloads of Washington apples are sold annually in New York City and find a ready market in many eastern states. **An Opening for the Fruit Grower.**

The peculiarly favorable climate of Washington, and its wide range due to differences of altitude and rainfall, adapt the state to almost every class of crops raised outside of the tropics. Washington's average wheat, barley and oat yield per acre, for ten years, far exceeds the ten-year average of United States. **A Rich Harvest Awaits the Farmer and Home Builder.**

The mountains of Washington are filled with minerals—gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and coal are awaiting the producing power of capital and labor. **Rich Prospects for the Miner and Investor.**

Seattle is the natural gateway to the Orient and Alaska. The shipping of Puget Sound compares favorably with the largest Atlantic seaports. **A Golden Future for the Merchant, Manufacturer, Importer and Capitalist.**

For those who may wish to investigate or take advantage of an opportunity to participate in the great development that will mark the next decade in this state, a special first-class round-trip rate of \$50.00 from Chicago and \$45.00 from St. Paul and Minneapolis has been authorized. Dates of sale, August 1st to 14th inclusive. Final return limit, October 15th. Liberal stop-overs and diverse routes returning will be granted, and those desiring to return through California may do so by paying \$11 additional.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

Write for illustrated pamphlets and "Wonderful Washington" map

Opportunities

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For complete information call on or address any Ticket Agent, or F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.



WALL STREET TERM.
"Squeezing the 'shorts.'"

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE
LIST OF THE HIGHEST
GRADE PIANOS

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only salesroom
5th Ave., cor 23d St. in Greater New
York.



TAUGHT AT YOUR HOME
SALESMEN, AGENTS, MAN-
AGERS, SOCIAL ASPIRANTS,
NEED OUR COURSE OF STUDY

By our method we have taught hundreds of students
How to succeed in business
How to obtain and hold a better position
How and when and where to talk—for profit

WRITE TO US FOR CIRCULARS

They contain Testimonials we have received from
great numbers of well pleased people, who will tell
you that—

IN SOCIETY

We have taught them to fill the awkward pauses
We have made them interesting dinner companions
We have taught them how to entertain
We have raised their conversation above the gossip
line

Grace of Movement and Charm of Manner
Go Hand in Hand With Good Conversation
Our course of study includes lesson papers and
exercises which train one to acquire an
active brain, a bright eye, elastic muscles, symmetry
of figure, clear complexion, proper carriage, ease of
manner.

Write at once for Information and Blanks

A. P. GARDINER, President

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WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.
LINEN
COLLARS & CUFFS
ARE THE BEST
BUY THEM.

GINSENG \$25.00 made from one-half acre.
The most valuable crop in the
world. Easily grown through-
out the U. S. and Canada. Room in your garden to grow
thousands of dollars' worth. Roots and seeds for sale.
Send four cents for postage and get Booklet A-M, which
tells all about it.
McDowell Ginseng Garden, Joplin, Mo., U. S. A.

GOOD INCOMES MADE
By selling our celebrated
goods. 25 and 30 per cent.
commission off.
BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL 33%.
1-lb. trade-mark red bags.
Good Coffees 12c. and 15c.
Good Teas 30c. and 35c.
The Great American Tea Co.,
31-33 Vesey St., New York,
P. O. Box 289.

MORPHINE and LIQUOR HABITS CURED.
Thousands having failed else-
where have been cured by us.
Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. 1. 4, Lebanon, Ohio

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA

If you have the time, there is no
reason why you should not enjoy a few
weeks or months amongst the flowers
and oranges in California this winter,
because the expense will not inter-
fere with such a plan.

You can get excellent board out
there for from \$7 a week up, and we
can tell you how if you will send for a
copy of our "California Folder," which
tells all about the country, the hotels
and boarding houses. It contains a
big map of the state, too.

You can go to California via the
most interesting route, in perfect com-
fort and safety, all the way in charge
of trained officials of our company, if
you will join one of our personally con-
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BE FAIR TO YOUR FACE

and your face will be fair.

Can you afford to be less careful about the soap
you put on your face, than about the food you eat?

Think what one mistake may cost you.

There's only one safe way.

When shaved by barbers insist that they use the
Old Reliable Williams' Shaving Soap; accept no
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Sold in the form of Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, etc.,
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SULPHUME SOAP is the only soap in the world made with liquefied Sulphur.
That is why it is a Genuine Sulphur Soap. It stops itching
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SULPHUME LITTLE LIVER PILLS act directly on the liver, kidneys and
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SULPHUME BOOK FREE—In it you will find solid facts about the care of the
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Be sure this signature *M. A. Diaz* is on each package of Sulphume
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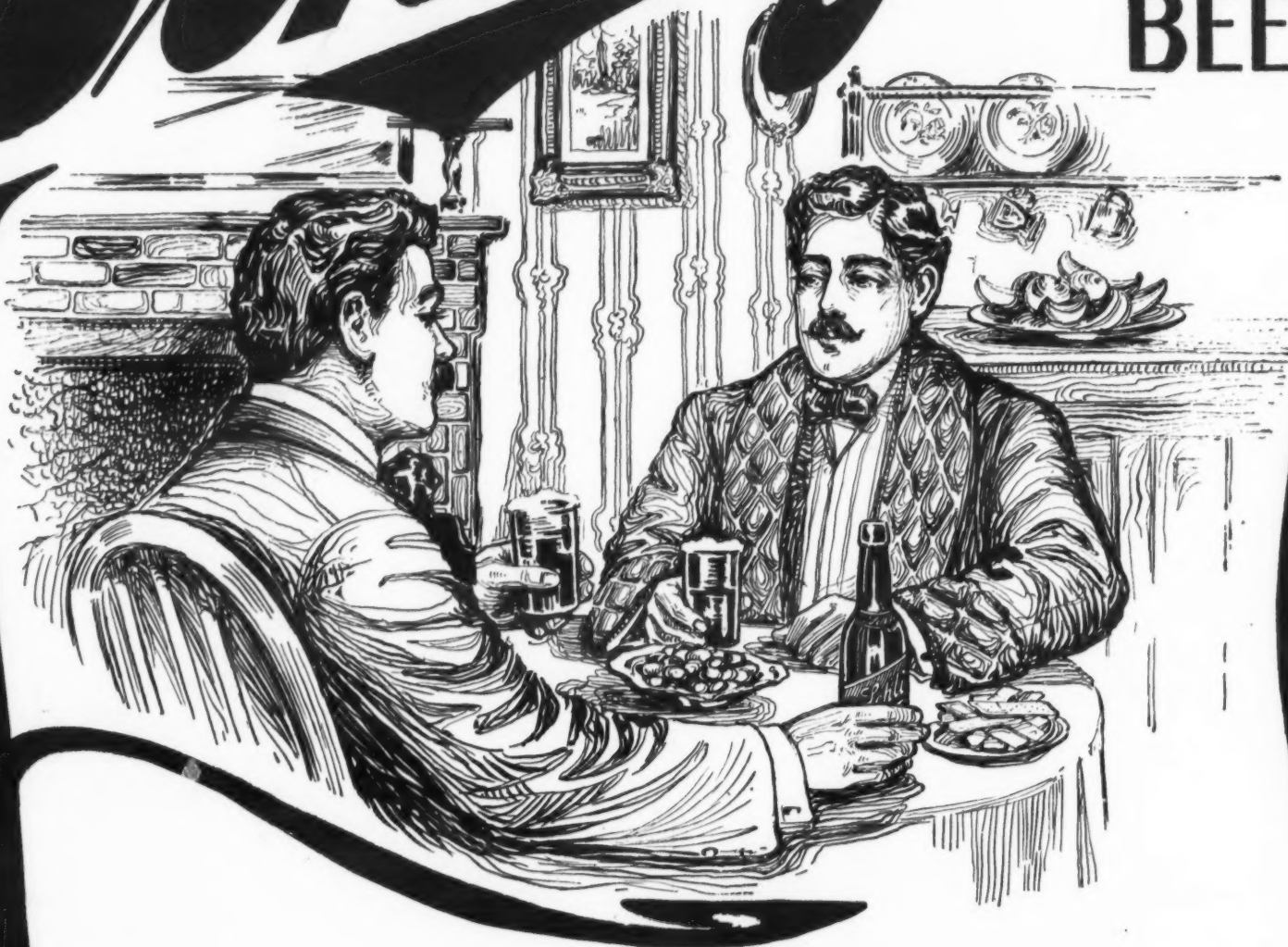
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THE FAMILY BEER



Visitor: "Does your whole family drink beer?"

Host: "Just Schlitz beer—no other. Our physician says that Schlitz beer is good for them."

Visitor: "Why Schlitz beer and no other?"

Host: "Because Schlitz beer is pure. There are no germs in it. Schlitz beer is brewed in absolute cleanliness and cooled in filtered air. The makers go down 1400 feet for the water they use in it. They filter the beer, then sterilize every bottle—by Pasteur's process—after it is sealed."

Visitor: "But beer makes me bilious."

Host: "Schlitz beer will not, that's another advantage. Biliousness is caused by 'green' beer—beer hurried into the market before it is sufficiently aged. Schlitz beer is aged for months in refrigerating rooms before it is bottled."

Visitor: "And what do you pay for it?"

Host: "Just what you pay for other beer. I secure the most careful brewing in the world for what you pay without it. I get a beer that costs twice as much as common beer in the brewing by simply demanding Schlitz."

Visitor: "I'll do that next time."

Host: "Yes, and ever afterward. People are learning these facts, and Schlitz sales now exceed a million barrels annually. Ask for the brewery bottling."

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous



IT MEANS DEATH!

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Drawn by Frank C. Drake.

Schlitz

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brew beer
for half
our cost**

We could cut down half on materials.

We could save what we spend on cleanliness.

We could cease filtering our air.

We could send out the beer without aging it for months—but the beer would then cause biliousness.

We could save what it costs to sterilize every bottle—an expensive process.

**Yet You
would pay
the same**

Common beer—brewed without all our precautions—costs you no less than Schlitz Beer.

When you can get a pure beer—a healthful beer—at just the price of a poor beer, isn't it wise to ask for Schlitz?

Ask for the brewery bottling.

THE BEER
THAT MADE
MILWAUKEE
FAMOUS.



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Wonderful dreams of rare delight
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Wonderful animals nod and blink
All of the dreamland through
And care for the children. What do you think—
Do little folks' dreams come true?

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ALWAYS EASY

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Lies flat to the leg—never Slips, Tears nor Unfastens
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